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East Europe Report

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ECONOMY INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GDR, USSR 5-YEAR PLAN INTEGRATION PROMOTES FACTORY AUTOMATION

East Berlin WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT in German Vol 34 No 1, Jan 86 pp 21-31

[Article by Prof Gerhard Proft, Dr of Economics, born 1927, deputy director of the Economic Research Institute of the State Planning Commission. Original title: "Further Deepening of Cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in Modernizing and Automating Key Industries of the National Economy"]

[Text] Summary

The GDR and the USSR are unanimously of the opinion that it is their most important political-economic task now and in the future to intensify comprehensively their national economies. The successful solution of this task depends on further deepened scientific-technological and economic cooperation of the two countries. Interest is mainly focused on securing a rapid and significant increase in productivity and efficiency by close cooperation in the utilization of key technologies, in particular in modernizing and automating decisive branches of the national economy. The author refers to some of the tasks to be solved in this connection in the near future and points out that problems of science and technology have been given still more priority in the cooperative relations between the GDR and the USSR. The results obtained so far in this field and the projects agreed upon form a stable basis for the elaboration of the 1986-1990 Five-Year Plan and will contribute essentially to the increase in performance required in both countries.

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The Tenth SED CC Plenum analyzed developments since the Tenth SED Party Congress, appreciated the progress made and decided the tasks that efforts need to concentrate on in preparation of the Eleventh SED Party Congress and the elaboration of the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan. Elaboration of the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan is also geared to the objective "by the greatest possible rise in performance to provide a broader base for the further organization of the developed socialist society in the GDR."(1) This task presumes that the dynamism of economic development in the GDR will continue to be guaranteed and even resolutely speeded up. Moreover, as Erich Honecker explained at the Tenth SED CC Plenum, "the point (is)...to guarantee long-term economic growth by comprehensive intensification."(2)

The accomplishment of these tasks objectively requires the assignment of a comprehensive nature to intensively expanded reproduction. It is therefore imperative to use for national growth all resources inherent in socialism, in other words to rapidly develop the productive forces by the greatest possible improvement of labor productivity and, in general, the more efficient utilization of all available resources for the rise in national efficiency.

To further successfully pursue comprehensive intensification for a long time to come and thus secure the rise in national performance, it is particularly important to raise the speed of the rise in labor productivity. We need to focus on the close connection between the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution. In terms of every day practice, this task calls above all for the accelerated introduction of the technologies that decisively affect the speed and standard of labor productivity.

The progressively greater exploitation of the factors of intensively expanded reproduction already largely determines economic growth in the GDR. Figures given in the report on plan fulfillment in the first half 1985 demonstrate that our great economic dynamism is increasingly spurred on by the economic results of science and technology: 90 percent of the growth in the national income, for example, is derived from greater productivity; the introduction to production of almost 2,700 new products, processes and technologies, a production volume of newly developed products amounting to M45 billion; savings of 232 million working hours--the labor capacity of 265,000 working people--and specific materials savings of 2300,000 tons rolled steel, 8,000 tons non-ferrous metals and 187,000 tons cement by scientific-technological measures; and finally, as the culmination of these results, the rise in labor productivity on the basis of net production by 7.3 percent in the sphere of the industry ministries and by 9.3 percent in construction.(3)

Continuing success in the field of comprehensive intensification is crucial to the rise in the national performance in the dimensions and at the rate required in order to safeguard the main task in its unity of economic and social policy. "In future also, the accomplishment of the main task is going to dominate our long-term efforts. Armed with this policy, the SED will cross the threshold to the 21st Century."(4)

Intimate and all-round cooperation with the USSR provides the firm foundation for the continuing successful advance of socialism in the GDR. "Stable exports to the USSR, contracted for a long term, as well as the future safety of our purchases of raw materials, energy and important equipment represent a fundamental precondition for the GDR to more and more efficiently use our internal sources of growth also."(5) Erich Honecker's statement points out the enormous importance of the further deepening of all-round cooperation with the USSR, in particular with regard to the accomplishment of complex scientific-technological and economic tasks such as the comprehensive intensification of social reproduction in both countries.

Building on the high standard of scientific-technological and economic development already achieved in our cooperation, the "long-range program of the development of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the field of

science, technology and production for the period through 2000," signed by the GDR and the USSR on 6 October 1984, sets out the new tasks through 2000. It is of far greater dimensions than its predecessors. Work will concentrate on the further improvement of the efficiency of social production and the speeded-up conversion to comprehensive intensification in both national economies. Much attention is also devoted to the steadily closer cooperation in science, technology and production. The latest session of the GDR-USSR Government Commission in July 1985 underlined the immense significance of the projects of the long-range program--extending far into the future--, designed to even more closely and efficiently combine the material-technical resources and scientific-technological potential so as to strengthen socialism and benefit the peoples of the two countries. The conclusion of this long-range program of cooperation with the USSR and its resolute implementation serve as important steps toward the coordination of economic policy and the further deepening of socialist economic integration. The GDR and the USSR agree that intensively expanded reproduction will continue to be resolutely pursued as the main approach to national development, and that it will be necessary to ascend to a new stage of cooperation on that basis. The two countries are therefore deepening their cooperation based on a similar strategic concept of concentration on the rapid improvement of labor productivity, conservation of all types of resources, the growing use of secondary raw materials and the development of technological solutions and equipment for the reconstruction and modernization of existing production capacities as well as for the substantial improvement of technical standards and product quality. The main concern is for the manufacture and transfer of new products of world class, the achievement of the greatest possible energy and materials conservation coupled with the most advanced possible further processing of the raw materials and other materials used, and the certainty that their use will contributes to the complex mechanization and automation of main and ancillary production processes. The national economies of the two countries must therefore realize a dynamically developing output growth at a considerably higher level of efficiency and at lower costs of live and embodied labor.

In this meaning, the following needs are foremost with regard to the development of the GDR and USSR national economies and the further deepening of cooperation between these two countries:

-- The increasingly rational utilization of fixed assets and their modernization. The modernization of machines and plant must be steadily included in complex rationalization and coupled with the use of robots in order to guarantee the speedier growth of commodity production and labor productivity by comparison with the availability of capital goods;

-- The more and more comprehensive use of complex automation on the basis of the broad application of microelectronics and industrial robotics in close connection with the comprehensive modernization of existing machines and equipment. Here the thoroughgoing automation of production processes in the metal processing industry is of particular importance.

This will provide fundamental prerequisites for coping with the diverse and growing challenges to, specially, labor productivity, efficiency, product quality and fast renewal rates.

USSR resolve about tackling these tasks is best demonstrated by the USSR Council of Ministers' mid-1984 resolution on the "speeded up automation of machine construction output on the basis of top technologies and flexible complexes that may easily be retooled."(6) This represents an important step toward the accomplishment of the tasks related to complex automation and modernization. This decision obligates the USSR machine construction ministries to carry out measures designed to speed up the technical reequipment of existing enterprises and create new capacities at a high technological standard. They are to do this by the introduction of modern technologies, flexible automated systems and modern methods of production organization. The resolution also states that it is imperative to secure an increase in the rate of shift work on the highly productive equipment and rapid conversion to new types of products. The Ministry for Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, for example, was ordered to enforce a uniform technical policy for the development, manufacture, introduction and technical maintenance of flexible automated production departments in the enterprises of machine construction and metal processing. This resolution is elaborated in the development goals for the production and use of products for modernization and automation in the USSR. Selected assignments through 1990 in the fields mentioned indicate the enormous dimensions of these projects. In the course of the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan, for example, it is intended to produce 100,000 NC [numerically controlled] machines, 100,000 industrial robots, 4,000 automated and semi-automated assembly lines as well as create 2,000 flexible automated production systems (including fully automated sections, production departments and enterprises) and 3,000 automated production systems.(7)

The USSR considers this development an important contribution to a decisive leap forward in the intensification of social production and the improvement of its efficiency. The tremendous acceleration of scientific-technological progress is described as the vital element in the achievement of this objective. The USSR as well as the GDR assign priority to basically new and revolutionary scientific-technological solutions that raise labor productivity many times. M.S. Gorbachev explained that "it is a particularly important task to bring about the mass production of a new generation of equipment, able to yield a multiple rise in labor productivity and open up the way to the automation of all stages of the production process."(8) The 1985 USSR state plan science and technology exemplifies these fundamental development goals. The 1985 state plan, for example, includes the following:

-- 1,300 tasks related to the improvement of the technical standard of production and the renewal of production equipment;

-- 500 tasks related to the transfer of progressive technological processes for the mechanization and automation of production (1984: 380 tasks);

-- The introduction of 4,209 machines, devices, plant and materials (1984: 3,900), the speeded up use of computers in production by the introduction of 800 automated control systems for technological processes (1984: 609 systems) and 1,150 computer backed management systems on the basis of program controlled computers (57 percent more than in 1984);

-- Tasks related to the expansion of the material-technical production base by modern machine tools, highly productive technologies with NC machines and industrial robots;

-- Tasks related to the reinforcement of the complex mechanization and automation of transportation and warehousing work.

The accomplishment of these assignments related to the improvement of the technical standard of production will have the result that in 1985

-- Prime costs of industrial production may be reduced by 5 billion rubles (1984: 3.9 billion rubles),

-- 800,000 industrial workers will be released or freed from physically heavy work.(9)

At the same time, basic research will be further expanded as planned in order to safeguard the scientific preparation of the Twelfth 5-Year Plan. The state budget will make available 27.5 billion rubles to finance the above mentioned state plan tasks for the development of science and technology--that represents 3.6 percent more than in 1984 (26.6. billion rubles). The rate of growth of science and technology is greater than that of the national income.(10)

The automation and modernization of the USSR national economy presumes continuing cooperation with the GDR and the other CEMA countries in the realization of these projects. As regards the deepening of integration, A. Antonov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, called on "the ministries and other central USSR state organs, together with the respective institutions of the CEMA countries to complete all preparatory work in the field of the division of labor for the development and production of equipment and complex automation before the conclusion of the elaboration of the plan drafts and the coming 5-year plan."(11)

The GDR national economy is closely intertwined with that of the USSR. It therefore has the duty to deepen as planned the ongoing scientific-technological and economic cooperation with the latter, consonant with the new challenges. The two countries will even more completely cooperate with regard to science and engineering as well as modern technologies, with the aim of achieving top performances---that is the new feature of their cooperation. This involves specially the significant deepening and expansion of cooperation in all phases of the reproduction of microelectronics, because this is a key technology and has a revolutionary effect on the development of science, technology and production. At the 36th meeting of the GDR-USSR Government Commission the existing agreements in this field were supplemented by another one: The agreement on the specialization of the production of semiconductor

components and cooperation in the manufacture of special technological equipment for their production. This will serve to safeguard the satisfaction of the rapidly growing demand for electronic controls for automation, the use of robots and other processes making for new and significant advances in productivity and efficiency by the use of microelectronics. Increasing importance is also assigned cooperation in the fields of the reconstruction and modernization of existing production capacities and the efficient use of resources. Another eexample of the new quality of cooperation is the government agreement in the field of the mechanization and automation of machine construction. Its key task is the accomplishment of similar automation projects in the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan, including assembly lines for motor vehicle subassemblies and the assembly of components for machine tool gears. The foregoing demonstrates the major joint opportunities for the achievement of positive effects.

To accomplish these complex and extensive tasks it will be necessary to further improve long-term conceptual work at all levels of the national economy in conjunction with the planning of scientific-technological and economic measures for cooperation with the USSR. At the same time this offers a sound base for the elaboration of the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan and its coordination with the USSR and the other CEMA member countries. Of course, agreements and contracts with the USSR, the GDR's chief partner, weigh most heavily in the balance. This is evidenced by the development of the GDR's foreign trade turnover with the USSR. By 1984 it had risen more than 4-fold by comparison with 1970.(12) It is a significant feature of this process that the production of products specially important for modernization and automation in the GDR and for exports is rising faster than ever. By comparison with the 1984 plan, for example, the planned 1985 output of metal cutting machine tools was to grow to 105.2 percent (M3,038 million), of appliances and devices for monitoring, regulation and control to 112.9 percent (M2,070 million); provision was made for the production of 85.7 million components for microelectronics (solid circuits).(13) This reveals the efforts made in the GDR to satisfy the demand of its own national economy while meeting the import requests of the USSR and other countries both with regard to quality and volume.

Experiences have generally been positive with regard to the joint modernization and rationalization of industrial enterprises in the GDR and the USSR.(14) An example is the successful completion of the joint modernization and rationalization of the electric motor works in Wernigerode and Yaroslavl, the fixture and fitting works in Magdeburg and Pensa, and the furniture works in Ulyanovsk and Eilenburg. At the present time the GDR assists the USSR in the modernization of 19 light industry enterprises. This involves more than just the supply of machines and equipment or modern technologies. Joint planning assumes far greater importance by taking account of the equipment and machines available in the GDR and USSR. Particular consideration is assigned the development of new designs and technologies likely to positively affect the efficiency and quality of production.

The joint modernization and rationalization of industrial enterprises in the GDR and USSR usually begins with cooperation in the field of science, research and development; it represents a specific instance of direct relations. It

takes the form of contractual agreements on common or coordinated measures for the development of new products, the new development or better technological utilization of operating principles, the new development or perfection of technologies and production organizations; on measures safeguarding the constant high standard of efficiency, productivity and quality in this field; on measures serving the standardization of norms within the framework provided by CEMA agreements or for the standardization of quality and use instructions.

Joint modernization and rationalization organically fits in with the system of planned economic cooperation by the CEMA countries. For them also the coordination of plans represents the main method for organizing cooperation and deepening international socialist specialization. The initiation of new projects of joint modernization and rationalization proceeds mainly within the framework of preparations for 5-year plan coordination. The resulting reciprocal material, financial and other obligations are elements of the protocols signed at the conclusion of the coordination work by the chairmen of the central state planning organs as well as of the long-term trade agreements arising therefrom. All former measures of joint modernization and rationalization were based on agreements at government level or between the industry ministries of the countries involved. As regards cooperation with the USSR, agreements are prepared by the GDR-USSR Government Commission, and that body also supervises the implementation of the agreements.

The planned inclusion of the supply of means and methods of modernization for the machines and plant delivered by the GDR in recent years is of increasing importance for the cooperation between the GDR and the USSR. The economic significance of these efforts with regard to comprehensive intensification is demonstrated by the tremendous effects to be achieved thereby (for machine tools in the GDR savings of up to 70 percent of the cost of new equipment, improvement in capacity by an average of 30 percent, an at least 1-2 quality stage improvement in the quality class of the respective equipment). Also available to the GDR (as the supplier of machine tools and equipment) are opportunities for building up another line of exports useful to both parties; they include the ascertainment of USSR requirements, the submission of offers of means or methods of modernization. For that reason it is imperative for the combines right at the start of elaborating modernization projects to study additional possibilities for export, specially to the USSR. This question arises in particular whenever industrialized modernization is prepared by the producers of machine tools and equipment earlier exported to the USSR in large quiantities. Attention is the GDR is focused on increasingly carrying out the modernization of machine tools and equipment in conjunction with robots to cut the need for operators in various manufacturing sections. This may result in a 30-40 percent rise in productivity.

Several tasks emerge for day-to-day operations and for science with regard to the further elaboration of proposals for the even more efficient organization of cooperation related to comprehensive intensification. Specially important is the utilization of direct relations between GDR combines and enterprises and their counterparts in the USSR. This is also consonant with the statement by the 36th meeting of the GDR-USSR Government Commission to the effect that the intensification of the exchange of experiences and direct production engineering cooperation by combines and production associations is to be

directed above all to the achievement of greater labor productivity by the use of new technologies and the rationalization of production processes and also to the reduction of energy use and the consumption of raw materials and process materials.

The automation of production in the GDR and the USSR raises many new and in part quite complex issues. The experiences so far gained in the GDR as well as the success achieved in the improvement of social efficiency and labor productivity underline the need to realize in the shortest delay possible the steps still required for the evolution of flexible automated places of production on the basis of some already completed or incipient revolutionary changes in production technology, in particular in the metal processing industry. "This change is proceeding but needs to take less time. That is a key issue, because on it depends the satisfaction of the needs and export capacity of our domestic industry."(15) The need to significantly cut the time from the introduction of automation technologies to the completion of the automated place of production arises from the objective necessity of quick advances in the implementation of comprehensive intensification. The substantial results achieved with regard to the improvement of labor productivity by automation projects (300-400 percent) lead to the conclusion that the automation projects to be carried out in the coming years have a tremendous national importance and central role in the achievement of the rationalization push required. The USSR strives for the same or similar efficiency goals for its automation projects. According to Soviet publications they are to secure, for example, a daily minimum running time of 20 hours, with 4 hours needing no operators (resulting in a rise of the annual machine time fund to 900 percent by comparison with traditional machine tools and one-shift operation), an up to two thirds reduction in the labor force needed, a 50-75 percent drop in the time required for production preparation and a 90-96 percent decline of processing time in the production section as well as a 10-20 percent reduction in the prime cost of products. Also to be achieved is a rise to 0.85-0.9 in the rate of capacity utilization of main plant and an increase of the shift rate from 2.6 to 3.(16) These few examples of the effects of automation, so immensely important for the USSR national economy, illuminate its great interest in the import of complex and efficient automation equipment, beginning with planning and ending with the production ready installation of the system.

To be better able to appraise the usefulness of the acronyms use in cooperative practice, the following definitions agreed by CEMA in the field of flexible production engineering will provide some idea of the high scientific-technological, planning and cooperation costs involved:

1. Flexible Manufacturing Cells (FFZ) are sets made up of one or two machine tools with CNC or other controls, input and output storage, an industrial robot (or other mechanism serving to change work pieces). They ensure quality production without an operator for at least two shifts. The equipment for processing another work piece proceeds automatically.

2. Flexible Manufacturing Sections (FFA) are made up of several FFZ's, a storage and transportation system and a central control. They ensure production without an operator for two and more shifts.

3. Flexible Manufacturing Systems (FFS) are made up of several flexible manufacturing centers of FFA's. The change of work pieces and tools is handled automatically. They are linked by automatic storage.

GDR flexible manufacturing equipment must be developed, produced and used for the domestic demand and exports to the USSR. It requires to begin with the guarantee of the building block or modular principle for the flexible automated manufacturing sections and systems, because this is governed by the joint operation of controls on the basis of electronic computers, joint operation with linked processing centers, the transportation and handling system, storage and warehousing for work pieces, tools and devices, other systems and so on and so forth. Another reason is the fact that, further to the construction of new flexible manufacturing equipment, it is possible by the addition of robots and the like to gradually automate existing fixed assets, in particular by the modernization of capital equipment, machine tools, transportation and control equipment. For the GDR as the producer and exporter of flexible manufacturing equipment the task therefore arises to ensure compatibility and conformability upon modernization, based on the existing facilities and also with regard to machines, equipment and controls yet to be developed. This presents new challenges to our national economy as well as international industry to work on unification and standardization, in particular at the interfaces of the constituent parts of flexible manufacturing systems.

Several other tasks involve the management and planning for these new products as related to cooperation with the USSR:

1. The USSR's rapidly mounting demand for flexible manufacturing equipment requires the GDR as the exporter to achieve and help set the highest scientific-technological standard for the development, production and use of flexible automation equipment, and to carry out the entire process with the greatest possible efficiency so that the economic requirements with regard to the significant improvement of productivity and efficiency as well as large-scale exports of automation plant may be realized.

2. The effective accomplishment of this tasks requires the strengthening at all management levels of long-term conceptual work with respect to science and technology as well as to management, planning and economic accounting. It is imperative in this export industry--of the utmost importance to the GDR in the future--to build up an outstanding reputation in CEMA by exploring our markets, listening to USSR import wishes, making sure of being quick to submit bids, by efficiency, quality and other parameters consistent with international standards. It will therefore be necessary to constantly provide analyses of top international performances in this field and base our own developments on them.

3. The export demand for flexible manufacturing equipment usually includes the supply of hardware and software. Due to the advanced and intelligence intensive nature of software and the effects to be achieved thereby with regard to intellectual-creative work, it is objectively imperative to work on

the software right from the start, beginning with the planning of the respective automation equipment. It is customary internationally to offer automation equipment complete with the pertinent software.

4. The considerable increase in the production of flexible manufacturing equipment in the GDR represents a great challenge to the organization of inter-industry and internal industry cooperation. The metal processing industry ministries, such as the Ministries for Electrical Engineering and Electronics, for Construction of Machine Tools and Processing Machinery, are concerned as early as the conceptual phase to establish decisive cooperation relations, in particular with regard to important components that ensure the success of the project. It is therefore imperative to include the pertinent instructions about the components required and their scientific-technological and economic parameters in the drafting of the tasking workbooks as a tool for the management of scientific-technological work that defines the economic objectives and scientific-technological performances up to the transfer to production. The tasking workbooks as a management and planning tool is of special importance precisely with respect to the development and production of flexible manufacturing equipment, because such equipment is made up of dozens or more products from diverse sectors and industries, that are combined to produce interlinked flexible manufacturing cells, sections or systems. The guarantee of cooperation accompanied by the observance of all parameters in our own national economy is the crucial prerequisite for the construction and turnkey export of flexible manufacturing equipment to the USSR and other countries.

5. Considering that international socialist specialization is able to achieve the faster growth of labor productivity, a rise in the fixed assets rate and lower production consumption, several tasks arise with respect to our scientific-technological and economic cooperation with the USSR in the fields of the modernization and rationalization of enterprises and capital equipment, especially the comprehensive automation of production. We are concerned here to, among other aspects, ensure an efficient ratio between the concentration of production on the one hand and specialization and cooperation on the other. Altogether it will be necessary to further develop international socialist cooperation for the production of modern machines and plant with the objective of providing our vital industries with modern automation equipment and thereby making a decisive contribution to the accomplishment of comprehensive intensification.

The further improvement of scientific-technological and economic cooperation between the GDR and the USSR proceeds on the basis of the key issues for the development of the productive forces in the two countries, backed by a high standard of science and technology. The demand appropriate growth of output and the improvement of national efficiency, caused or affected by socialist economic integration, is bound to be the crucial criterion for the efficacy of this cooperation in the conditions of comprehensive intensification. One important task is the even closer interlinking of the organically related processes of cooperation by the CEMA countries in science, technology and production, so as to gain time, utilize maximum production and efficiency effects (among them concentration, structural, rationalization and replacement effects) and guarantee the greatest possible salability of the products. Such

an approach will also be an important factor for the development of efficient natioal economic structures, their reciprocal complementation and a high technical-economic standard of production for the creation and use of the most rational technologies and means of production (for example microelectronics, robotics and automation equipment) as well as the better satisfaction of the demand for high-quality technical consumer goods.

From these aspects it will also be important to continue to pursue socialist international specialization and cooperation with regard to modern tools and, in particular, aim at the supply of modern automation equipment for the decisive industries. The development and economic application of electronics, microprocessors and robotics and, increasingly, modern biotechnology is particularly important in this context. The deepening of GDR-USSR scientific-technological and production cooperation is the crucial prerequisite for the efficient settlement of important economic and scientific-technological development problems in the interest of the further economic development of the GDR and the USSR. The current coordination of the two countries' economic plans for 1986-1990 takes account of this need. Issues involving science, engineering and technology are receiving much more attention than in earlier 5-year plans. That represents a stable planning base for the preparation of the Eleventh SED Party Congress and the Twenty-seventh CPSU Party Congress.

FOOTNOTES

1. "10.Tagung des Zentralkomitees der SED. E.Honecker. Zur Vorbereitung des XI.Parteitages der SED" [Tenth SED CC Plenum. E.Honecker. On the Preparation of the Eleventh SED Party Congress], Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1985, p 9.

2. Ibid, p 30.

3. See "Central State Administration for Statistics Information about the Implementation of the 1985 Plan in the First Half," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 13/14 July 1985, p 3.

4. "Tenth SED CC Plenum,..." as before, p 24.

5. "9.Tagung des Zentralkomitees der SED. Aus dem Bericht des Politburos an das Zentralkomitee der SED. Berichterstatter: E.Honecker" [Ninth SED CC Plenum. From the Politburo Report to the SED. Reporter: E.Honecker], Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1984, p 33.

6. See IZVESTIYA, 19 July 1984, p 2.

7. N.Tikhonov, "Council for Economic Mutual Aid: Problems, Orientation Values, Prospects," SOZIALISMUS-THEORIE-PRAXIS, No 1/1985, p 18.

8. M.S.Gorbachev, "The Basic Issue of the Party's Economic Policy," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 13 June 1985, p 5.

9. See "On the State Plan of USSR Economic and Social Development in 1985 and Plan Fulfillment in 1984," report by N.K.Baibakov, IZVESTIYA, 28 November 1984, pp 2f.

10. "On the USSR State Budget in 1985 and the Fulfillment of the 1984 State Budget Plan," report by V.FGarbusov, IZVESTIYA, 18 November 1984, p 4.

11. A.Antonov, "Key to Intensification," PRAVDA, 3 July 1984, p 2.

12. According to "Statistisches Jahrbuch der DDR 1984" [1984 GDR Statistical Yearbook], Staatsverlag der DDR, Berlin, p 239; "Central State Administration for Statistics Information on the Implementation of the 1984 Plan," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 19/20 January 1985, p 5.

13. As per "Law on the 1984 Economic Plan of 8 December 1983," GESETZBLATT DER DDR Part I No 33/1983 p 318; "Law on the 1985 Economic Plan of 30 November 1984," GBl Part I No 32/1984, p 390.

14. Both the CPSU and the SED immediately recognized the importance of this kind of cooperation (the first agreement was concluded in 1972), see the pertinent remarks at the latest party congresses--the Twenty-sixth CPSU Congress and the Tenth SED Congress.

    In his report on the directive to the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan, Willi Stoph emphasized at the Tenth Party Congress that "we must increasingly use such types of cooperation as the joint rationalization and reconstruction of enterprises." ("Direktive des X.Parteitages der SED zum Fuenfjahrplan fuer die Entwicklung der Volkswirtschaft der DDR in den Jahren 1981-1985. Berichterstatter: W.Stoph" [Tenth SED Party Congress Directive to the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan for the Development of the GDR National Economy. Reporter: W.Stoph], Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1981, p 36).

    The following resolutioln was adopted at the Twenty-sixth CPSU Party Congress: "New opportunities must be created for the development of cooperation for the rational utilization of the scientific-technological and production potential, the material and financial resources and manpower potential of the countries...with the objective of jointly settling the problems of the intensification of the economy and creating additional commodity resources." ("The Main Trends of USSR Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and Through 1990," in "XXVI.Parteitag der KPdSU. Dokumente" [Twenty-sixth CPSU Party Congress. Documents], Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1981, p 88).

15. "Ninth SED CC Plenum...," as before, p 40.

16. See V.N.Vasiliev, "Developmental Trends and Development Prospects of Flexible Automated Systems," VESTNIK MASHINOSTROYENIYA, No 10/1984, pp 3ff., and "Flexible Manufacturing Systems," PLANOVOYE KHOZVAYSTVO, No 12/1984, pp 19ff.

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ECONOMY HUNGARY

ECONOMIC RELATIONS, TRADE WITH CHINA DISCUSSED

Budapest FIGYELO in Hungarian No 34, 21 Aug 86 p 9

[Article by A.V.: "Striving To Balance Hungarian-Chinese Commodity Trade"]

[Text] The significance to Hungary of economic relations with China has again increased in recent years. This is reflected in the development of trade, and in the close contact which the appropriate macroeconomic managers of the two countries are maintaining. Lajos Berenyi, a deputy chairman of the National Planning Office, headed a delegation that visited China in June. And this week Lajos Faluvegi, the chairman of the National Planning Office, is holding talks in Beijing. The two countries' commission on technical and scientific cooperation will hold its next session a few weeks from now. And the commission on economic, technical and scientific cooperation, whose Hungarian co-chairman is Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi, will convene in mid-September.

The two countries' representatives agreed in June 1985 to set up the commission on economic, technical and scientific cooperation. Its objectives are the promotion of economic, trade and technical cooperation's even development, the expansion of commodity trade, and the adoption of measures necessary to this end. The task of the commission is to monitor the implementation of agreements and contracts affecting the three areas of cooperation, including also the economic and technical cooperation agreement that was likewise concluded in June 1985. The objectives that this agreement sets are, among others, the organization of production cooperations, the planning and construction of projects, the exchange of technical services, joint research and development, the exchange and evaluation of R&D results, and the establishment of collaboration in third countries.

In several respects, 1985 has been an important year in the history of Hungarian-Chinese economic relations. In addition to the mentioned expansion of institutional framework for cooperation, the quotas for bilateral deliveries specified in the protocols increased more than 1.5-fold last year. The long-range agreement for the 1986-1990 period, signed likewise in June 1985, promises to maintain bilateral deliveries at this high level, respectively to gradually raise it through the end of this decade.

Outstanding Year

The previous dynamic growth of Hungarian-Chinese commodity trade stopped in the early 1980's. China was forced to curtail investment, and hence its import

as well, which of course made itself felt also in the commodity trade between our countries. The decline in 1980 was still a small one: from 270 million to 255 million Swiss francs (the agreed foreign exchange for clearing Hungarian-Chinese trade). For 1981, the two countries' representatives agreed on the smallest quota in the history of their relations: 88 million Swiss francs. A slow rise began in 1982. The quota for 1984, with the increases during the year, rose to 273 million Swiss francs. The big breakthrough came in 1985: the quota was 741 million Swiss francs.

The commodity lists of the long-range trade agreement for 1986-1990 call for 1.5 billion Swiss francs's worth of deliveries by each side during the five years. As an agreement in principle, this long-range agreement includes only the main items, and thus covers merely 60 to 70 percent of the annual turnover each year. Such main items in Hungary's targeted export are two thermal power plants, 5000 trucks, 6250 bus chassis, 850 buses, 400,000 metric tons of commercial fertilizer, 250,000 metric tons of rolled stock, etc. The main import items include 150,000 metric tons of soybean meal, 60,000 metric tons of raw cotton, 70,000 metric tons of soybeans, chemicals, and nonferrous metals.

Preponderance of Consumer Goods

The agreement concluded for this year calls for 357 million Swiss francs of Hungarian export, and 390 million Swiss francs of import. In addition to the main items covered also by the five-year quotas (buses, bus chassis, trucks, urea fertilizer, and rolled stock), the Hungarian export list includes medical instruments, machine tools, a production line for incandescent lamps, and food-industry machinery. Consumer goods (textiles, clothing, household goods, canned foods, and confectionery) make up about half of the import. Chemicals, soybeans, crude cotton, rice, bristle, and nonferrous metals round out the Hungarian import list for this year.

As evident from the breakdown of the commodity lists, the proportion of equipment supplied by the machine industry is very significant within Hungarian export. Enterprises such as TRANSELEKTRO [Foreign-Trade Enterprise for Electric Power] are making, or have promising prospects for, the largest deliveries in value terms. TRANSELEKTRO shipped a cooling tower of the Heller-Forgo type last year, and its chances are very good of landing the turnkey construction of a power plant. The list of large-scale exporters includes MOGURT [Foreign-Trade Enterprise for Motor Vehicles], CHEMOLIMPEX [Hungarian Foreign-Trade Enterprise for Chemicals], Videoton, KOMPLEX [Export-Import Enterprise for Factory Equipment], TECHNOIMPEX [Machine Industry's Foreign-Trade Enterprise], MEDICOR [Medical X-Ray Equipment Enterprise] and Tungsram Corporation. Through the exchange of experts, without any outlays of foreign exchange, TESCO [Office of Technical-Scientific Cooperation] is playing an important role. As already reported in the press, TESCO is negotiating on Raba's behalf to obtain Chinese skilled workers for jobs in Gyor. The Konsumex Foreign-Trade Enterprise is transacting half of the import from China. The import comprises, in addition to consumer goods, mainly basic materials, semifinished goods, and a very minimal proportion of machinery.

What will be the tasks, respectively, of the macroeconomic managing agencies and the enterprises in the coming years, in conjunction with the development

of Hungarian-Chinese relations? China is an enormous country with a huge market. Which does not mean that China can be sold practically anything. The entire world is interested in China, and the Chinese are aware of this, purposefully letting the capitalist corporations compete for their business. Due to bilateral clearing, we must strive to balance our mutual deliveries. This presents tasks for Hungarian importers. The fit between the Chinese and the Hungarian economies is not so close as between China and the other socialist countries. Hungary, for example, does not need as much of China's food-industry products as some of the other socialist countries do. Closer attention must be devoted therefore to finding products suitable for import.

Search for Imports

More and more Hungarian delegations have been visiting China lately, to explore import opportunities. The Hungarian Chamber of Commerce has sponsored some of these visits. The task of the delegations is to find products of good quality with which to broaden the commodity structure of import; in other words, to organize the importation of products other than consumer goods. Often import is also being hampered by price problems. These are due in part to the Swiss franc's appreciation in relation to the forint, and in some instances the shipping costs are too high. The enterprises' specialists are attempting to add to the structure of Hungarian import the raw and processed materials that otherwise must be imported from capitalist countries, for hard currency. The spreading of hard-currency barter deals with the individual provinces or special economic zones also helps to expand import. Such deals may involve also other financial opportunities and resources, and may perhaps offer also other products for import. The resident representative of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce is able to aid this activity in Shanghai and its vicinity. He has taken up his post in this important commercial center of China's barely six months ago.

MOGURT has recently succeeded in concluding a special deal with its Chinese and Polish partners. From Bielsko-Biala, Poland, 5000 Polski Fiat cars will be shipped directly to Hungary. The deal is based on Poland's export of small Polski Fiats to China. The Chinese foreign-trade enterprise concerned has offered the cars to Hungary. Perhaps also other socialist countries may participate in such arrangements.

China has a large-scale reconstruction program in progress. Hungarian enterprises, too, have the know-how to participate in the modernization and reconstruction of various factories. Suitable commodity groups or Chinese partners must be sought for a division of labor based on custom processing, or for transferring certain production operations to China if that proves economically feasible.

China has at present about 300 million people engaged in farming. Most of them will migrate to industries in the provinces during the next decade. The development of these industries requires equipment and technologies that Hungarian enterprises generally are able to supply. In addition, there are great opportunities also in the export of complete systems. Thus Hungarian enterprises could participate successfully in the construction and development of health care, education, agriculture, transportation, and the electric power system.

Development of Hungarian-Chinese Trade (Billion Forints)

	Hungarian export	Hungarian import
1982	1.25	1.10
1983	1.97	1.30
1984	3.20	2.21
1985	5.61	3.52

Commodity Structure of Hungarian-Chinese Trade in 1984 (Percent)

	Hungarian export	Hungarian import
Materials, semifinished products, and parts	65.3	23.7
Machinery, transportation equipment, other capital goods	16.7	0.6
Industrial consumer goods	18.0	65.1
Food-industry raw materials, live animals, food products	0	10.6
Jointly	100.0	100.0

Sources: KSH [Central Statistical Office]

Here it is worth noting that China is one of the World Bank's biggest borrowers, and thus Hungarian enterprises clearly ought to know for what purpose China may use its World Bank loans.

It will be a task of the coming years to spread modern forms of cooperation in Hungarian-Chinese relations. Up to now the number of collaborations in the nature of cooperations has been rather modest. Ikarus is supplying bus chassis and floor frames to China, and the Chinese are attaching their own bus bodies to them. The collaboration between TECHNOIMPEX and its Chinese partner, for regular and mutual deliveries of certain machine tools, could be called a specialization agreement on a limited scale. But the breakthrough in real cooperations (including collaboration in third markets) has yet to come.

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ECONOMY POLAND

NEW '500 LIST' OF TOP ENTERPRISES ANALYZED

Changes 1983-85 Highlighted

Warsaw ZARZADZANIE in Polish No 6, Jun 86 pp 41-43

[Article by Tadeusz Baczko: "Development Challenge for Enterprises"]

[Text] The most recent study of the 500 largest enterprises in the processing industry has supplied detailed facts on the present status and future directions of the Polish processing industry.

The newest "500 list" covers, for the first time, the enterprises' liabilities (in the accumulation load and costs), for it seemed advisable to take a closer look at their size and potential threat (see Mark Dabrowski's article which follows).

The fact that the indicator of the deduction from profits for the development fund (which is a measure of the tendency towards development) is given, is significant. It was important to highlight the recently observed tendency of enterprises to expand, a tendency relating to the growth of capital-assets consumption.

In the study statistics shown, another attempt was made to make the measurement of the enterprises' productivity, calculated in terms of net production sold, separate from various types of subsidies and surcharges. An analysis of this figure, in comparison with the level of wages and salaries, may be an important measure of the effectiveness of the reform incentive system.

Figures on the size of export by enterprises are also presented for the first time. They are a continuation of joint studies made by the Polish Academy of Sciences Institute of Economic Science and the Main Statistical Office with the collaboration of the Ministry of Foreign Trade in 1984. These studies depart from the traditional approach to these problems. They show the enterprises' actual revenues from export. This means that the size of export must be used in realization prices. This approach has allowed us for the first time to show in our table the share of export in enterprises' sales (see Dariusz Ledoworowski's article which follows).

The 3-year period covered by the study demands that we take another look at the tendencies found in 1983.

POLMOS continues to hold first place on the "500 List." Unfortunately, it continuous to make a large contribution to the national income and pays the highest turnover tax. Every zloty invested in the 51-percent-depreciated assets of this enterprise brings 24 zloty. As the monopolistic supplier of alcoholic beverages, it has turned out to be more durable than PONAL, the monopolistic buyer appointed by the law on combating alcoholism and sobriety training. POLMOS sales grew by over 30 billion zloty since 1983.

The gap between the first enterprise and the second--PETROCHEMIA in Plock--in terms of size of sales, narrowed by almost 40 billion zloty.
Some big changes occurred among the other leading enterprises. Two new enterprises made the list. The MEGAT partnership assumed ninth place. However, immediately after the first 10, POLMAG (mining) appeared in 11th place (see Ewa Balcerowicz's article which follows).

Thus the "500 List" now allows us to observe the more important ties with the power and coal industry.

Employment in the "500" also dropped--to 50.9 percent in the processing industry. Fourteen enterprises are no longer on the list, having been made part of the newly established POLMAG and MEGAT.

In the efficiency evaluation, the growing number of enterprises with a negative accumulation is striking. Their number increased by 11. This entails a growth of subsidies, by almost 50 billion zloty, which constitutes 70 percent of the total supplements.

In addition to the Chemical Plants in Police, two other enterprises from this industry in Pulawy and in Wloclawek joined the list of enterprises with the lowest negative accumulation. In the last 3 years the Chemical Plants in Police almost doubled their negative accumulation. An enterprise from the fats industry in Kruszwica appeared among the enterprises with the lowest accumulation. Again, just as in 1983, only one enterprise had a negative financial balance. This time it is the above-mentioned Nitrogen Plants in Wloclawek.

An observation of the enterprises which took last place from the standpoint of financial results shows that to a large degree this was determined by the amount of supplements, subsidies, reliefs and the way in which they were arrived at.

The Gap Between Profitability...

An analysis of net profitability over 3 successive years shows that the pharmaceutical industry holds the lead. POLFA (in Jelenia Gora) with profits 144.4 percent lower than in 1984, is still in first place with a 2.3 lead. Of the 10 leaders in profitability, five are representatives of this industry. All of these enterprises in the pharmaceutical industry have a high share of

export in their sales--from 47 to 69 percent. This includes large exports to the first payments area [socialist countries].

Among the highly profitable enterprises, the presence for 3 years in a row of the MERA-Blonie Works, the well-known producer of computer printers, is noteworthy. Almost 70 percent of its production is exported, mainly to the socialist countries. Last year's member of the most-profitable-club, the MERA-ELZAB Works in Zabrze, also a large exporter to socialist countries, showed a profit 16 points lower than in 1984 and dropped to 11th place.

After a year's absence, the PONAR (Ostrzeszow) Mechanical Equipment Factory returned to the list of most profitable enterprises, taking fourth place. The enterprise is 496th on the "500 List" from the standpoint of sales, but it has an over-80 percent share of export and is in 149th place in terms of size of financial accumulation.

The POLON (Warszawa) Amalgamated Nuclear Equipment Plants, and another significant exporter, the Szczecin Repair Shipyard, have held a steady place on the "500 List" during all 3 years.

The Wroclaw Heating Equipment Plants WROZAMET appeared on the most profitable list for the first time and immediately in eighth place. They have high supplementary payments into accumulation and are the only ones with a share of export less than 10 percent. With the exception of WROZAMET, the high profitability of all of these enterprises can be attributed to their export operations. None of the most profitable enterprises (except MERA-ELZAB) is in the first, and only a few are in the second, 100 from the standpoint of sales, employment and assets. Six of these enterprises employ less than 2,000 people, and in four of them employment does not exceed 3,500. The relatively low pay, despite high net profits and high productivity in terms of net production sold, is disturbing, because all of these enterprises are in the first 50 according to productivity.

A study of how the net profits of the 500 enterprises were shaped during 1983-1985 shows that they grew gradually and that the differences between enterprises in the different industries also increased.

Profitability of 500 Enterprises During 1983-85

Level of profitability	1983	1984	1985
Average profitability, in percent	12.5	13.4	13.9
Maximum, in percent	131.3	146.5	144.4
Minimum, in percent	-2.9	-0.9	-24.4
Difference, in points	134.2	147.4	168.8

This seems to indicate that the influence exerted by financial instruuments not only does not eliminate the differences among the enterprises, but that on the contrary, it enlarges the existing disparities.

The widening disparity is shown even more in the analysis of gross profitability, i.e., the ratio of financial accumulation to prime costs. It is easy to calculate from published data. It indicates even more strongly that market mechanisms are not being stimulated towards equalization of the proceeds-profitability rate, which is an indispensable condition for making structural changes when such large disparities exist. The basis here is the creation of conditions which provide the most effective access to funds for investment and development.

...And Wages

It is interesting also to follow the growth and disparity of wages in the 500 enterprises.

Wages of the 500 Largest Enterprises During 1983-1985

Level of wages	1983	1984	1985
Average	--	18,000	21,464
Highest	19,932	30,471	35,360
Lowest	10,085	13,261	14,794
Ratio of maximum wage to minimum wage	2.0	2.3	2.4

The size and the disparity of wages in the 500 enterprises both have a growing tendency. An examination of how wages are structured in 1983 pointed to many cases of a lack of connection between wages and indexes of productivity calculated in terms of sales, financial results, accumulation, net output per employee, and profitability. Studies have shown a lack of correlation or a negative correlation between wages and the above-listed indicators of efficiency measurement. ("500 List." An Economic Analysis. ZARZADZANIE, No 6, 1984.)

In 1984 the size of productivity calculated in terms of net production, which is more adaptable to correlation with wages than gross production, was added to the list of indicators. The new studies of correlation produced an interesting result. It suggested the existence of a certain group of enterprises which make up the main part of the economy. But a closer look at these enterprises showed that most of them owe their position to numerous subsidies and supplements (see "Obstacles in the Incentive System," PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY, No 34, 1985). An attempt was also made to study the relationship of incentives using the statistics of the "500 List" in 1985. Two study stages were anticipated. The first was to pertain to a correlation between wages and productivity, calculated in terms of net production sold, just as in 1984. The second pertained to correlation betweeen average wages and productivity calculated in terrms of net sales, i.e., it did not include subsidies and supplements. The correlation coefficient obtained in the first study was 0.293. For the first time, it was possible to compare this indicator with a similar one from the previous year. The indicator increased

by 13.6 percent. Could this mean that the incentive connections had improved? To obtain an answer to this question, another study was made. The results were even more surprising: The correlation coefficient was 0.316, i.e., it was 22.5 percent higher. The figures seem to attest to a growth of incentive connections. This may prove that the enterprises were gradually adapting themselves to the system of wage regulations which was in effect during 1983-1985. It would might be worthwhile, therefore, to take a look at the first 10 enterprises with the highest wages. Contrary to 1983, not one of these enterprises had a negative financial accumulation. Only four of them are in the top 100 from the standpoint of number of employees. Fifth place on the list of wages is held by an enterprise in the MERA-ELZAB computer industry. This enterprise, which employs about 1,000 people, has a good balance statement. Its good wages are, to a large degree, justified by economic results. But the beginning of adaptation processes does not mean that the wage structure will change immediately.

Movement Upwards and Downwards

The adaptation movements are shown by the many changes in the position of the enterprises' sales, some of which are a continuation of 1984 tendencies ("500 Enterprises A Year Later. Changes in Structure and Financial Figures," ZARZADZANIE, No 6, 1985). The connection between these adaptation changes and structural changes should be interpreted very cautiously, because frequently they need not lead to significant structural transformations over the long term. The growth of sales often is not caused by a growth of production: it may also be the result of production which has not been on the mark, as shown by growing--contrary to past tendencies--stocks in the enterprises.

In addition to POLMAG and MEGAT, 35 other new enterprises appeared on the list. Fifteen of them represent light industry.

The following enterprises: 339, LENTA; 355, PRZYJAZN Spinning Factory; 395, SYNTEX; 420, LENORA; 423, KARO; 437, POLTOPS; 448, PONAR; 449, WELTON; 465, DEKORA; 470, DEKAR; 487, FAKO; and 498, BIELPO, offer haberdashery, knit goods, stockings, carpets, tapestries, lace, and bed linens. The success of these and the other enterprises can be attributed to larger imports of raw materials, new production capacity, as in the case of LENTA, and the increase in production that goes with it. Rising prices also have an important effect on the expansion of these enterprises. The list also includes WROZAMET (Wroclaw), known for its kitchen-range production, and five other well-known producers in the metals and machinery industry: 451, MERA-ZAP Industrial Automation and Measuring Equipment Plants; 468, Machinery and Equipment Factory in Kluczbork; 485, FOS Lodz; and 497, ZREMB Passenger Elevator Combine in Warsaw. The PONAR (Ostrzeszow) Mechanical Equipment Factory, known for its high profitability, returned to the list. The remaining enterprises which entered the "500 List" represent the following industries: Farm-food, chemical, paper, electrical, organic and wood.

In addition to the 14 enterprises which became part of POLMAG and MEGAT, 28 enterprises were dropped from the list. The majority of them are in the bottom 100, where the differences in sales between 400 and 500 amount to less than 1 billion zloty, which means that the changes here are the most frequent.

Producer-goods enterprises predominate here, in which price growth is lower than in consumer-goods enterprises.

In addition to the newly listed POMAG and MEGAT, the BUMAR-LABEDY Combine is also new in the first 20 (from 474.9-35.4 billion zloty). But the Trzebinia Metallurgical Works and two Warsaw enterprises: the District Meat Industry Enterprise and WARSZAWA Steelworks, were dropped from the list. The latter would have been in the first 20, had it not been for the establishment of POLMAG and MEGAT.

Considerable changes can be observed in the first 50 (474.9-24 billion zloty) and 100.

The following joined the first 50: 46, ELANA; 49, LABEDY Steelworks; 50, Debica Automobile Tire Factories, and the first 100: 92, SWIERCZEWSKI Steelworks; 93, KONIN Aluminum Works; 94, Tomaszow Mazowiecki Chemical Fibers Plants; 95, ZALOM (Szczecin) Cable Factory; 97, CEMI, Warsaw; 98, UNIMOR, Gdansk. The presence, for the first time, of three enterprises connected with the computer industry, is noteworthy: The Chemical Fibers Plants, which undertook the ambitious task of applying the latest achievements in materials (based on gallium arsenide) to microprocessors; CEMI, the Polish monopolist on the microprocessor market; and UNIMOR, which converted to production of external memories for microcomputers. MERA-ELZAB, which is in 303rd place now and appeared on the list for the first time last year in 498th place, has scored a spectacular success. The expansion growth of these latest enterprises in the electronic industry does not, however, mean that they have caught up with the world leaders. This is shown by the large degree of consumption of fixed assets, amounting to 53, 52, 41 and 46 percent, respectively.

Six enterprises on this year's "500 List" moved up at least 100 places during the year. These were: 164, FENIKS Hosiery Industry Plants; 180, Szczecin Chemical Factories; 232, MEWA Bilgoraj Plants; 291, CZSM ZPK Murowana Goslina; the already mentioned MERA-ELZAB; and 360, Paper Factories in Krapkowice.

The following left the top 50: 51, Lublin District Meat Processing Enterprises; 52, INCO; 58, PZL Swidnik; 63, WZT Warszawa; 64, Gdansk Shipyard. Three enterprises in the meat industry left the top 100, plus: 104, Kasprzak Radio Factories; 105, Jedlicze Refinery; 125, Wloclawek Nitrogen Factories; 155, POLSREBRO Combine; and 167, Paris Commune Shipyard.

Development or Further Disinvestment

Restructuring occurs mainly through enterprise investments. These are much more effective than the capital-intensive investments made centrally. The figures on the "500 List," thanks to the publication, for the second time, of the fixed-assets values, make it possible to analyze the so-called "regeneration indicators." They tell how the increase in fixed assets was obtained. For all 500 enterprises this indicator is very low and amounts to 4 percent, which is especially tragic when it is compared with the consumption of assets, now standing at 46 percent. This indicator serves as an approximate measure of the disinvestment in the enterprises' assets.

The extent to which enterprise investments brought results in the form of new production capacity is shown in the following figures: 69 enterprises regenerated less than 1 percent of their assets; for 287, the regeneration indicator does not exceed 5 percent, and for 93 enterprises, 10 percent.

Thus only 10 percent of the enterprises have increased their assets more than 10 percent. These figures are all the more tragic in the light of the fact that we are talking about gross production means, without separating the machines and equipment. If we were to do that, the picture would be even darker.

The range of enterprise investment is limited by the extended central investments, difficulties in financing using credits even when profitability is very high, and numerous implementational difficulties.

The restriction on credits to finance working capital is disturbing because it forces the enterprises to increase the share of their own working capital in the financing of reserves, and as a consequence it forces them to increase their allowances out of the development fund for this purpose. This takes place at the expense of the ability to develop, meaning not just expansion or regeneration of used-up assets, but also at the expense of being able to conduct innovational activity. An example of this is the innovatively oriented POLFA in Jelenia Gora and Starograd, which experienced an 80-percent reduction in its share of working capital in the financing of reserves and charges. This shows the narrowness of the path which the enterprises must tread in their striving to adapt and develop.

New Export Category Reveals Pattern

Warsaw ZARZADZANIE in Polish No 6, Jun 86 p 43

[Article by Dariusz Ledworowski: "Small and Concentrated Export"]

[Text] For the first time information is given in the "500 List" on the share of export production (calculated in realization prices) in the value of enterprises' sales. This makes it possible to evaluate both the importance of export to these enterprises, as well as the degree of its concentration.

The "500" allocates, overall, an average of 16 percent of the value of its production for export to the socialist and capitalist countries, and realizes 54 percent of the value of Poland's total export. But if we apply the value of the "500" export to the value of the entire export of products from the processing industry (corresponding to the range accepted for the entire "500", it is then over 70 percent. Based on the nature of the export of the "500 List" enterprises, we can get a picture of all of our export.

In the national economy as a whole, only slightly more than 12 percent of the production is allocated for foreign markets. As a consequence, this means that we are on the tail end of Europe, insofar as the per capita value of export (and thus import also) is concerned, and we are also below the world average. This low amount of pro-export production is seen clearly among the 500 largest enterprises also. Almost 200 of them allocate no more than 5

percent of their production for export (this figure includes enterprises which do not export at all), and only 60 percent of the producers sell more than 30 percent abroad. Some export tycoons, if we are talking about foreign-exchange proceeds, are our leading large producers (for example, the Copper Works in Lubin, the Katowice Steel Mill, the Bielsko-Biala Compact Car Factory), but many of the "elite" of our large Polish exporters are far down on the list of giants of our industry (for example, the MERA-BLONIE Plants, POLFA Starograd Gdanski, or ZUP Nysa).

The recordholders, which sell the largest part of their production abroad, include such known exporters as the Gdansk Shipyard, the North Shipyard, and the Sulfur Processing Plants and Mine in Tarnobrzeg. But they even include such much smaller producers, as, for example, PONAR in Ostrzeszow, the Textile Machinery Factory in Bielsko-Biala , and the Farm Machinery Factory in Rogozno. It should be mentioned that the average share of export in amount of sales for the successive groups of 100 enterprises is really about equal and close to the average for all of the enterprises listed. This is because the enterprises with the highest degree of export specialization predominate in the first and second 100, but the number of these recordholders levels out in the successive 100's. A comparison of the degree of concentration of export and production for enterprises on the "500 List" makes for some interesting conclusions.

Enterprise Group	Share of Sales of Given "100" in Sales of "500" in percent	Share of Exports of Given "100" in Exports of "500" in percent
First "100"	58.4	58.7
Second "100"	16.0	16.7
Third "100"	10.5	10.9
Fourth "100"	8.3	8.9
Fifth "100"	6.8	5.4

It is striking that the high degree of concentration of production in the first "100" corresponds equally to the high degree of concentration of its exports. The share of sales and exports of the particular "100's" of enterprises in the amount of all production and exports in the processing industry is similar to almost the identical degree.

Hence the conclusion that the oft-mentioned fact of the high concentration of our exports (a small number of enterprises account for a large part of the exports) is essentially determined by the high degree of concentration i industrial productio

Note: The district meat industry enterprises and the milk product producers (e.g., the Processing Plant in Murowana Goslina), do not export directly because their products are delivered to foreign-trade organizations through

wholesale trade enterprises. Thus the Main Statistics Office's figures do not do not cover exports of these goods divided according to their direct producers.

New Conglomerates Join '500' Ranks

Warsaw ZARZADZANIE in Polish No 6, Jun 86 p 44

[Article by Ewa Balcerowicz: "New Giants"]

[Text] Two new enterprises appeared on the 1985 "500 List" of the largest enterprises in the processing industry, and very high on the list, at that. The MEGAT Production Partnership (what inventiveness with words!) with headquarters in Warsaw, established in the second half of 1985 (70.7 billion zloty in sales), took ninth place. In terms of employment, MEGAT is in second place (35,993 employees!). Another new giant is POLMAG (mining conglomerate) with headquarters in Katowice, which immediately jumped to 11th place with 68,765 billion zloty in sales. From the standpoint of employment, it holds an equally high place--eighth (23,663 employees).

Where did these new industrial "giants" come from? In making a detailed examination of the current "500" and the 1984 list, we detect first of all that two large and well-managed enterprises disappeared from the list: ZAMECH, in Elblag, (in 1984 it was in 139th place for its 9 billion zloty in sales, and in 65th place for its employment), and RAFAKO, in Raciborz (209th on the list--sales amounting to 6.2 billion zloty and employment slightly over 2,500). There is no point in searching for these two enterprises among the 500 largest, although as a matter of fact, they are there, but under another name. This new name is MEGAT--a conglomerate made up of 21 (so far) autonomous enterprises which, in terms of scope, reach from the Tatra Mountains to the Baltic Sea. And now we have a domestic monopolist who produces power industry machines and equipment. Both ZAMECH and RAFAKO, as the "500 Lists" for 1983 and 1984 show, did well financially, but MEGAT in the first year of its operation benefited from a subsidy of 361 million zloty.

Secondly, as many as eight enterprises producing mining machinery and equipment and employing (in 1984) a total of 14,760 persons, were dropped from the "500 List." All of these enterprises, along with several smaller ones in this subsector, became part of POLMAG (mining conglomerate), as plants. Only one enterprise, GLINIK, in Gorlice, the largest in this subsector and occupying 100th place in the "500 List" (47th in terms of employment), escaped merger. Here we have the same case as before: Although all eight mining machinery factories did well financially before the merger in 1985, POLMAG immediately applied for a subsidy. True, the subsidies were small (particularly in comparison with other giants at the top of the "500 List", but nevertheless.*

As a result of the formation of these two large conglomerates, obviously the degree of organizational concentration of Polish industry, already believed generally to be excessive, rose. The appearance of MEGAT and POLMAG was the main reason for the growth of the share of the top 100 largest enterprises in the processing industry. In 1984 this share amounted to 37.8 percent, but in

1985 it was 38.5 percent. During this time the share of the entire "500" rose from 64.5 percent to 65.9 percent.

The growth trend in organizational concentration and the monopolization of the domestic market, so apparent in the past year, is very disturbing. Let us add that in Hungary, which we so often in Poland refer to an example of reform practices, this trend was in the reverse direction. Starting in 1981, the central administration began to break up the huge, multi-plant enterprises.

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*Editorial note: We would like to call attention to the average monthly wagee in the individual enterprises (1984) and the production partnerships (1985):

		PIOMA	18,708 zl
		Spn and N6 Factory	21,455 zl
ZAMECH	18,806 zl	FAZOS	20,048 zl
ZWAR	15,639 zl	RYFAMA	18,733 zl
RAFAKO	21,472 zl	MIFAMA	18,480 zl
ELITA	15,523 zl	POWEN	19,432 zl
DOLMEL	16,678 zl	FAMUR	19,455 zl
EMIT	15,516 zl	TAGOR	19,276 zl
MEGAT	22,443 zl	POLMAG	24,994 zl

Comparison of 1984, 1985 Statistics

Warsaw ZARZADZANIE in Polish No 6, Jun 86 p 44

[Article by Marek Dabrowski: "No change"]

[Text] No change for the better. That is how we can rate the general situation in the fiscal system of enterprises in 1985 in the light of an analysis of 1984 figures (Assumptions and Realities, ZARZADZANIE, No 13, 1985). The basic observations of last year's analysis pertained to the excessively developed redistribution role of the state budget, which was apparent in the very high, and also very differentiated taxes and in the expanded system of subsidies and supplements. In 1985 this state of affairs became worse.

In 1984 charges for turnover tax, paid by enterprises in the "500 List," amounted to 67.3 percent of their financial accumulation. In 1985 this share dropped a little--to 65 percent of the accumulation (despite a growth in the total sum). But there was a large growth in the share of income tax--from 26.6 percent to 30.5 percent of the accumulation. Thus a return to the 1984 tendency occurred, when the turnover tax "pushed out" the income tax. In 1985 both these taxes combined brought 95.5 percent of the accumulation into the state budget, while a year earlier this figure was "scarcely" 93.9 percent. The share of income tax in the enterprises' financial balance also rose from from 53 percent in 1984 to 55.4 percent in 1985. The possibility of self-financing became even more remote (and after all, the financial balance already contains subsidies and supplements--about which more shortly).

The latest list contains a new and interesting column: the enterprises' total liabilities. This item covers all of the taxes and charges in the accumulation burden (turnover tax, income tax, charges to the National Vocational Mobilization and Retraining Fund, payments into central and equalization accounts) and taxes on wages and real estate, chargeable to costs. But on the other hand, it does not cover payments into the budget from division of depreciation. These liabilities totaled 112 percent of the accumulation. If we carry over this amount to the sum of accumulation and all supplements received by the enterprises out of the budget, we obtain an indicator of 93 percent.

The figures on subsidies are not fully comparable. In 1984, 146 of the enterprises on the "500 List" obtained a subsidy amounting to 27.6 percent of the financial balance of the "500." Now the product subsidies constitute 26.5 of the financial balance, and 131 enterprises receive them. The leading branches of industry here are: Meat, iron and steelmaking, milling, sugar, feed, gas, coke, artificial fertilizers, organic, cement, lime and gypsum, footwear, egg-poultry, fish, oil, and nonorganic, but we also see enterprises in industries such as plastics, chemical fibers, and automobiles (!--the Jelczan Automobile Factory), cotton, tractors (URSUS), herbs, potato, food concentrates, dairy, and sulfur mining. In practice, thanks to adjudication techniques and subsector price-equalization accounting, the product subsidies are becoming organizational subsidies.

Closely tied to subsidies is the problem of negative accumulation. In 1985, 77 enterprises on the "500 List" had this problem, and as many as 27 of them were in the first 100, and only seven in the last 100. I direct this observation to all enthusiastic advocates of economic gigantism.

In addition to the enterprises representing the above-named subsectors, the Lenin Shipyard also found itself in this group. On the other hand, only one enterprise on the "500 List" (the Wloclawek Nitrogen Plants), showed a loss. This, too, is a contribution to the assessment of the role of product (presumably) subsidies and supplements in the rescuing of inefficient enterprises.

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ECONOMY YUGOSLAVIA

POSSIBILITIES FOR PARTICIPATING IN 'EUREKA' DISCUSSED

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 12 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Dragan Babovic: "On the Way to European Projects of the Future"]

[Text] Yugoslavia has 50 researchers for every 10 thousand employed workers. The total number of those who research new technological solutions and who are directly responsible for "keeping up with the world" (25 thousand), in relation to the total number employed in the economy, is two to three times lower than in industrially developed countries. Yugoslav experts make up 0.5 percent of the total number of researchers in the world. If this percentage is measured in the financial resources invested in scientific/research programs worldwide, it is even lower at 0.3 percent, in order for the percentage in creating new technological advances to be a fifth of one percent. These indicators graphically depict potential opportunities for Yugoslavia to be included in the EUREKA program and in combined programs of technological development with countries belonging to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The bases for the future leap over the obstacles of the current lag are the medium-term plan for developing Yugoslavia to 1990 and the strategy for scientific/technological development until the end of this century. In addition to a commitment to crucial acceleration of development, more investment will encourage greater effort, as planned by these documents. By 2000, for example, it is anticipated that 2.5 percent of the national product will be allocated for scientific/research programs. This would mean double the growth rate of investment in this area over growth of the rate of the country's social production.

It is impossible to be included in ambitious European projects at the moment without greater concentration of scientific/research personnel in the more important fields of research. The current academic and elitist approach toward the organization of scientific/research institutions is a great impediment to such concentration. They not only cooperate inadequately, but also frequently compete unfairly against each other. The registered research and development centers attached to organizations of associated labor are a different story. There the number of research workers relative to the country's total potential workforce is disproportionately small, amounting to a mere

seven percent. A concentration of forces will contribute greatly to the future Committee for Science and Technology attached to the new Federal Executive Council, about which there lately has been much talk.

In addition to consultations with approximately 40 Yugoslav economic organizations, faculties, and independent scientific/research institutions, approximately 30 preliminary reports from these organizations have research the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, and the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, which -- in addition to serving as surveys of current activity -- also include information on the equipping of capacity, scientific and expert potential, and material resources.

In retrospect, the EUREKA program proposed in Paris, does not anticipate a division of resources. On the contrary, it particularly stressed that the participants themselves would be responsible for securing their own resources. However, inasmuch as some project or product proves to be more profitable than others, an opportunity is available for granting credit from a common fund. In any case, the 30 individual projects submitted by Yugoslav scientific and economic organizations and the suggested projects in the fields of automatization of flexible systems (2), lasers (1), synthetic seeds and genetic engineering (4), biotechnology (2 projects), and from the field of ceramics cannot, at the moment, be regarded in any way other than as serious intentions on the part of domestic science and economics to include Yugoslavia in the most progressive European projects of the future.

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ECONOMY YUGOSLAVIA

TASKS OF NEW FEDERAL COMMITTEE FOR S&T

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 9-11 Aug 86 p 4

[Article by Lidija Cocaj: "Knowledge Without Protection"]

[Text] The newly formed Federal Committee for Science and Technology still has not had time even to prepare a comprehensive program for its work. It is already certain that there are a number of enormous and essentially crucial tasks facing this new body for further developing science and technology. It will really be quite difficult, but not impossible, to grapple with this area of social life, which has been left mainly to the republics and provinces and at times to the organizations of associated labor themselves, while avoiding all perceivable shortcomings. True, it must be said that the republics and provinces, who were responsible for formulating policies for scientific/research work, contributed a great deal toward moving away from a standstill and increasing ways for investing in this area, but nevertheless, the absence of a federal agency thwarted the necessary coordination and synchronization for undertaking necessary measures.

Now it is already certain that this new federal committee will recommend a series of specific measures and steps in taxation and credit policy, as well as measures designed to effect increased efficiency of scientific institutes and faculties in scientific and technical research, especially those designed to develop new products, materials and technological and production methods. An unavoidable future move should be encouragement of material production investment by organizations in scientific/research programs via taxation policy. In any case, Bosnia-Herzegovina's example is quite instructive, where the republic eased Organization of Associated Labor (OAL) investment in scientific/research and development programs by returning taxes already paid on personal income. It should not be forgotten that when investment in this activity is not made, investment is avoided in essence in the "amortization of the intellectual component of production," and nothing is achieved other than that increased income is indicated deceptively in order to increase some other kind of spending.

Today in Yugoslavia steel and concrete, as well as equipment and buildings, are at least partially protected from loss by laws and minimal amortization rates, while investment in new knowledge and research is left up to the discretion of the OAL. Every non-investment in this intellectual component of production means nothing less than a decrease in the competitiveness of the

economy's ability to export. Perhaps it does not need to be overemphasized that Yugoslav investment in research and development in individual sectors should be at least at the level of that sector worldwide, so that Yugoslavia's lag does not increase; as a result, it is time to enact Yugoslavia's own sector norms. In this way absolute minimum investment in various sectors would be realized, and on this basis, the necessary amount to be returned from taxes already paid for investment in scientific/research projects could be determined, resulting in greater investment than the norm and a greater return.

The Federal Committee has already taken into account that Yugoslavia is one of the rare countries which, when its organizations of associated labor conduct scientific/research programs in cooperation with foreign partners, bears the entire risk, which puts it in an unequal position vis-a-vis its foreign partner. Among other things, this was one of the goals behind the creation of a separate federal fund planned in the Draft Strategy for the Technological Development of Yugoslavia. Such stimuli would have to be granted only under certain conditions, and one of these would have to be the previous formation of a consortium of scientific institutions, which does not preclude preparation of separate criteria for using the future fund's resources for various projects.

When the members of the Federal Committee meet in the fall for one of the first, if not the first, meeting to discuss a plan of action, they will not be able to avoid the problems of encouraging OAL's to invest in worker and trainee education because obtaining a narrow specialized knowledge is the primary task of on-going, not just high school or post-high school, education. But it should not be forgotten that without appropriate modern equipment faculties cannot be equal partners in cooperation with the economy.

In any case, the Federal Committee will find itself faced with a series of regulations which hamper, or at least do not contribute to, the rapid development of scientific/research programs and which will have to undergo revision. At the onset its job will be to wander through the murky forest of regulations and responsibilities, but one can expect that the committee will succeed in justifying its creation and will contribute to granting scientific/research programs the treatment they deserve and which will pull the economy forward.

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SHORTCOMINGS IN CULTURAL FIELD CALL FOR MORE CONTROL

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 26 Jun 86 pp 2-3

[Article by Anastas Kondo: "Quality and Creative Thought on the Cultural Front - the Primary Task of the Times"]

[Text] Above all other calls to assist in the struggle for further improvement of society, the true revolutionary writer and artist struggles with himself to keep up with the times.

In recent years, the party has continually given greater and stronger emphasis to the need for further growth in the qualitative level of literary and artistic creativity. In Comrade Ramiz Alia's speech at the meeting organized on the occasion of the delivery of the youth action banner, he again stressed that "Our youth has the right to demand more quality from literature and art, more care and creativity from cultural workers." In addition, young people "have the right to demand good works from the masters of art and culture, creations which enrich thought and which cultivate noble sentiments, which correctly explain and interpret contemporary social phenomena, and which illuminate the future."

The qualitative growth of art is not a matter of campaigns or something abstract which cannot be grasped concretely and which cannot be analyzed. Quality is not the work of a day, but is a vital issue for art and literature. And here, perhaps more than anywhere else, the proverb is applicable: better less and precise than more and poor. In the first place, growth in the ideological artistic level of creativity requires a reflection of the great problems of the times which concern our society in the present period and which embody the actual processes that are developed on the path of socialist construction of the country, the contradictions that arise and the means of resolving them.

Our current literature and art have accumulated much rich experience in the artistic embodiment of important and fundamental processes in the development of our revolution and in the exaltation of the majestic images of progressive individuals, of communists and of the masses. This experience must be known thoroughly and must serve as a basis for more militant and innovative research in literature and the arts. The images of communists and commissars, of emancipated youth and vanguard workers who have been reflected in the most mature works of literature and the arts during the time of the party have remained in our hearts and minds.

Nevertheless, our public expects more from art: that it should give a fuller and broader view of life and of the joys and problems of the times. It is a fact that one frequently observes that great themes have still not taken their required place in creative work. Instead of sharp social contradictions which are confronted in those processes where the new triumphs, where old concepts yield and the spiritual physiognomy of the new man, with his new features, appears, exaggerated interest is often shown in some cases for partial themes and sometimes for more minor ones. Setting out with the positive purpose of submerging themselves in the internal world of their heroes, it happens that the whole attention of some authors is concentrated only on a few incidents or entirely on their psychology, with a few joys and troubles which are such only for them and not for society; their attention, therefore, is concentrated on minutiae. But it is well known that true art, great art, is that which conveys the great joy and sorrow of the whole society. This is for the simple, but great, reason that art is created by individuals not for themselves, but to become the property of the people: it would be impossible to speak about art otherwise. Thus, especially in poetry, it is rare that we find a proper level of reflection of the important problems of the times in the internal world of the characters. Requirements for quality emanate from the very nature and needs of art to record lofty achievements, and from the necessity to reflect the great new phenomena of reality, so that art may become the artistic witness of our epoch. But qualitative growth in art becomes imperative also as a consequence of the requirements of our masses and of the social conditions which have been created for our people so that they may always be surrounded by culture. Not only do they have the right to demand this quality, but they merit it as well. Some writers and artists are not submerging themselves as much as necessary in this new quality which our revolution brought to the consciousness and culture of our people. Underevaluation of these qualities is a misfortune and harms the artists themselves. But how important is the misfortune for or harm to the creator compared with the harm that his creation brings to society? Our contemporary man, with his modern cultural background, cannot be satisfied with descriptive, schematic, mediocre works. Nor can that individual who leads a rich, extraordinary social life in the deep sea of time be satisfied with a stream of water!

Although these questions have been mentioned at meetings and discussions of the Union of Writers and Artists, as well as at those of the Ministry of Education and Culture, they are not being confronted properly on the basis of concrete, so that both good examples and experience gained, as well as shortcomings and weaknesses, can be brought out. The flesh, rather than the bones, of the question is being touched. The problems are not the same in all branches and types of art, nor are they measured with the same yardstick: it is necessary, therefore, to make a more concrete analysis and examination. The question involves the fact that not only do we notice that, for example, in various areas of music there is a horizontal development and sometimes general intonations are heard, in literature, criticism of manifestations of bureaucracy and liberalism is weak and superficial, or in figurative art, there are often manifestations of schematicism, naturalism, etc.

It is more important that we find the reasons and take measures so that talented artists may produce exemplary works of a high level, so that they may deepen their innovative and militant spirit, and so that they may further strengthen realism in their creativity. The strengthening of realism in art can never occur only by reflecting intimate relations or minor family themes, but by seeing and revealing the new conditions which temper and form powerful characters, real heroes and people who do not tolerate comfort and easy ways, people who are implicitly the product of their environment, but are also fighters for the new who change their environment and are therefore people who advance on difficult fronts in order to put the party directives into practice, and who resolve the great problems which arise in society. This requires more militancy, so that art may help and gladden the masses for inspired and creative work and for a more beautiful life.

Growth in quality is realized by means of creativity with a high ideological and artistic level. Quality, first of all, requires sound, party-spirited content. But sometimes, this quality is being sought in "original" and subjective views of ordinary and banal themes: it is being sought in a weak foundation. It has happened that under slogans of innovatory experiments, shabby, typical petit-bourgeois characters have been reflected as "heroes," who are totally unconcerned about the real problems of society, but - allegedly in the name of "the new," "the innovative," and "artistic truth" - jabber about vital truths, even blackening them in the interests of their comfort. An example of this is the novel, "Ata te dy e te tjere" [Those Two and Others], by K. Kosta, published in the journal NENTORI this year, which was harshly and justly condemned by our readers.

Creativity at a truly high qualitative level is always distinguished by great social concerns and by the spirit of militancy. The foreign allure of the shabbiness of people's lives are valueless for it.

Another phenomenon also occurs in our country in many genres even the best achievements do not attract notice, because along with works up to the required level, many below average works or those of low level are published, exhibited and performed. Thus, everything is levelled and the gold is lost among the brass and counterfeit coins. This happens somewhat in poetry, where too much of a free hand is frequently left to weak creative works. In the figurative arts, there are many exhibits - and this is a good thing, but many pictures and sculptures in them should not be exhibited, since they are so ordinary that the visitor passes in front of them and turns his back without seeing anything. Concerts and variety shows are presented, but there are sketches and songs in these that do not please anyone. The backward peasants are criticized in them, but they forget that not even the most absent-minded farmer mixes wheat and tares together, as they do in the variety show. The discriminative ability of juries, editors and publishers in general, of commissions or artistic councils, etc. is connected with their background and tastes, as well as with their requirements of art. The lower these requirements, the lower will be the level of works which come from their ovens. But literature and art are like bread and, just as we

must knead bread well every day, there must be a daily wholesomeness in literary and artistic works. When these commissions accommodate themselves to the average and measure their work not in terms of quality - the very law of art - but in terms of number of titles, ciphers and percents, then society pays the price, becasue they serve up both good works and poor ones in the same way. A person who has "ringworm" cannot cure others of it. Ideological esthetic background influences discriminative and editorial strength, as well as the ability not to submit to pressure, to rise above the level of unhealthy friendship or blind adoration or flattery in the face of this or that name. The work is the main thing. The book, not its cover. Quality alone. This is the criterion of the true editor or publisher. There cannot be party-spirited literature of high, innovatory and courageous quality without courageous editors and publishers. Such people have a high ideology, professional competence, civic courage and responsibility for their difficult, but beautiful and creative, task to the same extent as the artist has. The editors and publishers who draw back and "forget" to read and look at the creative work which is involved in their state duty must not have a place in those institutions of ours which are under discussion. On the other hand, in our society, collegiality is applied as a line of the masses in the approval of creativity as well. Approval or disapproval of a work is not a question of the tastes of one or two individuals, since it is not created for one or two individuals. There are, in every instance, editorial collegia, artistic councils, etc., but sometimes there occur typical bureaucratic attitudes and an inexcusable arrogance, when one or two art functionaries exclude every collegial forum, do not consider the opinion of their comrades and ignore the opinion of youth - the greatest consumers with high requirements - and that of the council or collegium, but make decisions by themselves in a wholly arbitrary and individual manner, solely according to their tastes. Let us remember that when an artist or a writer becomes a minor functionary who preserves his comfort and his chair, without imagination, courage and creative thought, he is more dangerous and does more harm than the malevolence of evil functionaries, because he possesses the tricks of his ineptitude, but often those of his craft as well.

Another bureaucratic tendency is sometimes observed when some commissions, councils or editorial boards are named for a long term. Either they become bored and dull and are not properly involved or else they create some standard requirements for art and thus demand that, for their convenience, everything should correspond to their viewpoints, thereby schematizing art. These commissions and councils should be refreshed by accepting more able comrades and capable young people who know how to gather the opinions of readers. It must be admitted that for some time this issue has been neglected and it is not understood how harmful and unfortunate the situation would be if it were considered - even in one case - that literary and artistic creativity can exist without the evaluation of those for whom it takes place. The literary organs, DRITA and NENTORI, in particular, must constantly reflect on this matter.

Our art does not develop outside the area of progressive and revolutionary world art. It is to the great credit of our party and Comrade Enver in the field of culture that in every situation where nihilist attitudes toward traditions have been upheld in the world by the bourgeoisie or modern revisionists -- or when traditions have been idealized -- a consistent Marxist-Leninist attitude has been maintained among us and a class evaluation and a dialectical review of traditions have been made. For that reason, we have held in high estimation the important achievements of the progressive heritage of the nation and the world. We have never scorned this treasure, but neither have we exalted it uselessly. We have evaluated it on the "scales" of the revolution.

It is often said and - justifiably - stressed that a large role in qualitative growth is played by the general creative atmosphere, by discussions, exchanges, debate of opinions and, especially, by literary criticism. Despite their desirability, concrete measures are, again, few and therefore changes are not being made as they should. It is incomprehensible and harmful that the institutions of art are not being transformed into centers of discussion and debate of ideological artistic problems in their fields, into a school of thought and creative organization. And when - once in a blue moon - some discussion takes place, it often has no resonance and does not create an atmosphere.

We must analyze the weaknesses of criticism more concretely and take concrete measures - not by speaking in generalizations, the same today as a year from today. There are some scholars who apply for academic publication, but who do not say one word about contemporary literature. We have several literature sections at the Institute of Language and Literature, as well as literature chairs in the Faculty of Philology, but months and years pass and no voice is heard to speak with competence in print about the contemporary processes of art. It is a harmful tendency on the part of some scholars to concern themselves too much with the literature of the past, believing that only this "becomes knowledge." It is bad that this knowledge, like a bushel-basket after the harvest, is sometimes placed on a "theoretical" level, such as that of "distance in time," ostensibly in order to judge more thoroughly. It also happens that many acknowledged writers do not take pen in hand to express an opinion on literature, but only wait for others to speak about them and possibly praise them. This does not occur with militant writers, who have also always been among the best evaluations of creativity. Aside from their creative work, they have one or two volumes devoted to theoretical thought.

In this tepid and inactive situation which is being exhibited by our criticism and which is not accomplishing any examination of tendencies in various branches of literature and the arts or raising problems, the help of our distinguished writers is transformed into a task for them and an example for the critics. By not following creative work systematically, our critics often do not have their objective clear. The party organs and the basic party organizations in the sphere of cultural creativity must look more closely at the state of criticism and at the creative atmosphere, and they must take the required measures at the required time.

Quality in art is also closely connected with creative labor productivity. It increases when every artist works with a full load, with all his "turbines," when he tries every day to increase his ideological and professional abilities and makes an active life for himself in society and art in a systematic manner. We have distinguised and hard-working artists who are at the forefront of culture, who make an intensive life for themselves and are at a high creative or executive level. Nevertheless, the output of many creative artists is much too low. Some composers admit that they utilize only 50 to 60 percent of their possibilities. The orchestras do not yield their full potential. The artists and collectives themselves must not accept or permit the fact that some of their colleagues lead a poor artistic life and have far too low work indices in comparison with other comrades (not to mention that they only exist regularly on the pay-sheets), as is the case, for example, with many talented artists who hold honored places in the Theater of Opera and Ballet, in dramatic theaters and in films, and who fulfill strict artistic norms with high quality. The praiseworthy example of several popular music singers should be mentioned and, especially, the sound and very interesting tendency among instrumentalists - even among pupils and students of schools of the arts - to give concerts and recitals. But soloists and professional troupes, first of all, must be placed in these positions. Special encouragment must be given to small groups with five or six members who face tours and a long and vital artistic life: we must instill self-respect and a spirit of competition among them. How much interesting activity would we have if concerts with monologues and dialogues by actors and concerts by singers and instrumentalists were organized? How many small but beautiful original groups would be created it we thought with more imagination?

Good experience is being gained in organizing concerts of several troupes together, and to greet this initiative troupes of artists should come out of the concert halls and approach the public in open surroundings. This creates the possibility for more intensive and more democratic activity. But it should be emphasized that sometimes these are constructed with an old repertoire which contains pieces of a low level and of no value. We can forgive ourselves many things, but underrating the public that follows us is unforgiveable. The experience gained in organizing concerts even in sports stadiums is something new and valuable. But the tendency to standardize them and not think creatively about finding other, more varied forms impoverishes this initiative and beautiful purpose of theirs. The aim is to place art where the masses are, to utilize artistic values to the fullest extent, since every truly artistic value is a great national value.

The party organs, basic party organizations and state organisms must monitor cultural, literary and artistic life more concretely and more competently. But it is a fact - with rare exceptions - that on the agenda of main party forums in districts, you see the bureaus (not to mention the plenums) analyzing the work of writers, artists and the cultural movement in general. It is a great good fortune for the creative artist that our people everywhere, including our intelligent youth, love and appreciate art and literature. We must ensure that every day there is more, better and more beautiful art and literature through fully competent, creative and imaginative direction and organization.

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POLITICS BULGARIA

DECREE ON REORGANIZATION OF MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS, PERSONNEL

Personnel Structural Changes

Sofia DURZHAVEN VESTNIK in Bulgarian 9 May 86, No 36, pp 3-5

[Text] Council of Ministers Decree No 19, of 22 April 1986, On the Right to Legal Succession, Structural Changes and Size of Personnel in Connection with the Closing Down and Reorganization of Ministries and Other Departments and Economic Organizations.

Council of Ministers Decree:

1. (1) Balance-sheet assets and liabilities related to concluded contracts and other rights and obligations of closed down ministries and other departments, including the reserve personnel of leading cadres and specialists, payment vouchers and other files shall be assumed as follows:

1. For the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress, by the State Committee for Research and Technology, respectively the Committee for Science and Committee for Quality;

2. For the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Supplies and Ministry of Production and Trade for Consumer Goods, by the Ministry of Trade;

3. For the Ministry of Construction and Territorial-Settlement Organization, by the Committee for Territorial-Settlement Organization of the Council of Ministers, respectively the Stroitelstvo Economic Trust;

4. For the Committee for Social Information of the Council of Ministers, by the Central Statistical Administration of the Council of Ministers, respectively the Informatsionno Obsluzhvane SO;

5. For the Ministry of Forests and Forest Industry and the corresponding part of the terminated state functions of the National Agroindustrial Union, by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests;

6. For the Ministry of Machine Building, by the Izot Economic Trust;

7. For the Ministry of Energy, by the Energetika Economic Trust;

8. For the Ministry of Metallurgy, by the Metalurgiya Economic Trust;

9. For the Ministry of Chemical Industry, by the Khimicheska Promishlenost Economic Trust;

10. For the Ministry of Communications, by the Suobshteniya Economic Trust.

(2) The rights related to the moving in and purchase of departmental housing, management of rest stations, preventive treatment facilities and other social capital assets of the former Ministry of Machine Building shall be assumed by the Economic Council of the Council of Ministers or by any other economic organization stipulated by the latter.

Article 2. The rights and obligations of the terminated ministries and other departments, as per items 3 and 6-10 of paragraph 1 of the preceding article, related to interdepartmental international contracts, will be assumed by the corresponding economic trust.

Article 4. (1) The National Council for Waters and the Main Administration for State Reserves shall be transferred to the State Planning Commission.

(3) The State Committee for Prices of the Ministry of Finance shall be abolished.

Article 5. The general functional competence related to the management, coordination and control of the development, application and functioning of the unified system for administrative-legal services to the population, based on the legal acts published by the former Committee for Social Information, shall be assumed by the Committee for Territorial-Settlement Organization of the Council of Ministers.

Article 8. A regulation governing the functions, rights and obligations of the representatives of the Council of Ministers at particularly important construction projects is hereby adopted.

Concluding Stipulations

Only paragraph. In articles 2-5 of Decree No 19 of the Council of Ministers of 1985 (DV, No 34, 1985) the words "Committee for Social Information" shall be replaced by the words "Committee for Territorial-Settlement Organization."

Chairman of the Council of Ministers: Georgi Atanasov

General Secretary of the Council of Ministers: Ivan Shpatov

Appendix to Article 8

Regulation on the Functions, Rights and Obligations of the Representatives of the Council of Ministers at Particularly Important Construction Projects

Section I

General Stipulations

Article 1. (1) Representatives of the Council of Ministers at particularly important construction projects shall be appointed on an exceptional basis and with proven necessity by the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

(2) The representatives shall be members of the personnel of the Council of Ministers and shall be headed by the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who shall coordinate the work on the building of the particularly important projects.

Article 2. The representatives of the Council of Ministers shall participate in the sessions of the collegiums of ministries and economic councils, economic trusts and combines if matters related to the construction of the project for which they are responsible are discussed.

Article 3. The representatives of the Council of Ministers shall be in direct contact with ministries, departments, economic trusts and combines and executive committees of okrug and obshtina people's councils, who must give them full assistance.

Section II

Functions and Tasks

Article 4. Together with the state and economic bodies and organizations, the representatives of the Council of Ministers shall be answerable to the government for the efficient organization and implementation of the following basic assignments:

1. Timely completion and commissioning of construction projects, subprojects, stages and capital assets and respective production capacities;

2. Developing a scientifically based organization for the construction of capacities and the economical utilization of manpower and material resources;

3. Observing established cost estimates of the project;

4. Meeting the technical and economic indicators;

5. Application of leading experience, new technologies and new forms of production and labor organization on the basis of brigade cost accounting.

Article 5. The representatives of the Council of Ministers shall:

1. Provide assistance and supervision and display exigency toward investors, builders, designers, producers and suppliers of equipment and materials and other participants in the investment process for the implementation of their obligations in accordance with the laws and other governmental decisions;

2. Coordinate the implementation of assignments based on approved comprehensive target programs and issue current instructions binding to all participants in the construction of the projects.

Article 6. In the course of their work with economic trusts and combines, the Council of Ministers representatives shall contribute to improving the management of the investment process, organizing relations among participants on an economic basis and rating their work on the basis of completed and delivered projects and installed capacities and capital assets.

7. The Council of Ministers representatives shall also assume the duty of chiefs of construction. They shall be answerable for the economic results of the project building subunits and shall:

1. Guide the efforts of project managers in mobilizing the working people for the implementation of the construction program;

2. Accurately formulate the basic tasks which, under the specific set of circumstances, will ensure success in the building of the projects;

3. Ensure the proper selection, training and upbringing of cadres;

4. See to the proper organization and conduct of the socialist competition, discovery and use of possibilities for saving on labor, materials and funds;

5. See to the comprehensive development of the territory of the project and the implementation of the social program: housing and hostels for workers and specialists, cafeteria feeding of the personnel, trade services, etc.

Article 8. The managements of ministries and departments, economic trusts and combines and the executive committees of people's councils shall mandatorily coordinate with the representatives of the Council of Ministers the structure of their units working at the project and the appointment of management cadres. If expedient, in the course of the construction the representatives may submit suggestions on changing the structure and making personnel changes of leading cadres.

Article 9. The Council of Ministers representatives will use the economic aktiv of the project, involving the participation of the managers of the investment and operational departments, the construction-installation organizations and their branches and the authorship supervision of the project in ensuring efficient management and discussing and solving problems related to the construction project.

Article 10. The Council of Ministers representatives shall periodically report on the course of the work in the construction of the projects and on arising problems.

Article 11. Suggestions on governmental awards to people who have distinguished themselves during the construction, such as construction workers, investors, designers, equipment suppliers and other participants in the building of the projects, shall be discussed and submitted under the guidance of the Council of Ministers representatives.

Article 12. In the course of the implementation of their obligations, the Council of Ministers representatives shall have the following rights:

1. If necessary, by permission of the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers in charge of coordinating the building of particularly important projects, to invite at the project deputy ministers, chairmen of economic trusts, general and chief directors of combines and other heads of economic organizations and deputy chairmen of executive committees of okrug people's councils to discuss important problems;

2. Settle arguments of a production nature among the participants in the investment process of the project, which may arise in the course of construction, taking into consideration their official and contractual obligations;

3. Approve the allocation among the participants in the construction project of specific awards and bonuses for timely and ahead of schedule completion of the projects, subprojects or stages and determine the individual amounts of such awards and bonuses issued to management cadres according to the law.

Article 13. The Council of Ministers representatives shall:

1. Together with the managers of construction organizations and the investor, identify the "bottlenecks" in meeting the completion deadlines and the incentives and funds for awards to collectives;

2. In the case of nonfulfillment of official obligations, assignments and orders, have the right:

a. To impose disciplinary penalties, based on the Labor Code, on any official involved in the construction of the project;

b. To deprive of additional rewards for work on the project.

Section III

Additional Stipulations

1. The Council of Ministers representatives shall be entitled to the additional salaries paid to chiefs of construction of the respective projects.

2. The permanent place of work of the Council of Ministers representative shall be the construction project to which he has been appointed.

Trusts, Combines Reorganization

Sofia DURZHAVEN VESTNIK in Bulgarian 9 May 86 No 36, pp 5-11

[Text] Order No 6 of the Council of Ministers Bureau of 21 March 1986, On the Reorganization and Establishment of Economic Trusts and Combines

Order of the Council of Ministers Bureau:

Article 1. The following shall be reorganized as of 1 April 1986:

1. The Izot State Economic Trust into the Izot Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research, engineering-design, application, production, servicing, trade and engineering in the country and abroad in the area of computer and management equipment, and structure as per Appendix No 1.

2. The Balkankar Scientific-Production Trade Trust into Balkankar Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: organization of scientific research, design-engineering and application; production of electric and motor cars, buses, trucks and passenger cars, agricultural machinery and transport trailers, batteries and traction batteries; trade and engineering in the country and abroad; servicing in the country and abroad, and structure as per Appendix No 2. This trust shall include the Surp i Chuk Machine Building Plant in Stara Zagora, from the Metaloleene DSO.

3. The Elprom Production-Trade Trust into the Elprom Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: organization of scientific research, design-engineering, application, production and trade and engineering in the country and abroad in the area of the electrical engineering industry, and structure as per Appendix No 3. This trust shall include the Industrial Carbon Plant in Kableshkovo of the Metalokeramika Scientific-Production Combine.

4. The Software Products and Systems Corporation into the Software Products and Systems Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: formulation of basic and applied programs, products for all types of computer equipment and areas of the national economy, designing and building systems for the use of computer equipment and providing specialized and comprehensive engineering services in the country and abroad; leasing computers and equipment to organizations and individuals for the development of software products; trade in software products and systems in the country and abroad, and structure as per Appendix No 4.

5. The Resprom State Economic Trust into the Resprom Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering, application, production and trade and engineering activities and services in the country and abroad in the field of

communications equipment, specialized technological and radio electronic equipment and systems, agricultural electrical engineering, and household radio electronics, and structure as per Appendix No 5.

6. The Instrument Making and Automation State Economic Trust into the Instrument Making and Automation Economic Trust as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: organization of scientific research, design-engineering and application, production of facilities and systems for automation, microprocessor and technological equipment, trade and engineering in the country and abroad, and structure as per Appendix No 6.

7. The Biotekhnika Corporation into the Biotekhnika Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Plovdiv and following activities: organization of scientific research, design-engineering, application, production and engineering and domestic and foreign trade; technological transfers in the field of biotechnology, and related machine building for industry, agriculture, health care, environmental protection and support of biotechnological research and production, and structure as per Appendix No 7. The trust shall include the Tekhnoklima ISO in Sofia, from the Ministry of Machine Building, which shall be reorganized as the Tekhnoklima Enterprise in Sofia, and the Scientific-Production Economic Enterprise for Special Fibers and Threads in Sofia, from the Ministry of Machine Building, which shall be reorganized as the Enterprise for Special Fibers and Threads in Sofia.

8. The Farmakhim Trade-Industrial Trust into the Farmakhim Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: organization of scientific research, design-engineering, engineering, application, production and domestic and foreign trade in the areas of the pharmaceutical, microbiological, volatile oil and perfume-cosmetics industry, and structure as per Appendix No 8.

9. The Tseluloza i Khartiya Trade-Industrial Trust into the Tseluloza i Khartiya Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: organization of scientific research, design-engineering and application, production of cellulose, semi-cellulose, wood pulp, paper, cardboard, corrugated cardboard, packing made of corrugated cardboard and transport packing, consumer packing made of paper and cardboard, pressed wood-fiber tiles, timber-chemical products, sanitary-hygienic goods and trade in the country and abroad.

10. The Stroitelni Materiali Corporation into the Stroitelni Materiali Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: organization of scientific research, design-engineering and application, production of construction materials, structures and items; repair and updating of existing capacities; trade in the country and abroad, and structure as per Appendix No 9.

11. The Bulgartabak Trade-Industrial Trust into the Bulgartabak Economic Trust as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific services related to the tobacco economy; purchasing of raw materials; production of tobacco items, machines, equipment and spare parts for the tobacco industry; domestic and foreign trade.

12. The Vtorichni Surovini Corporation into the Vtorichni Surovini Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: organization of scientific research, design-engineering and application, purchasing, procurement and industrial processing of secondary raw materials; trade in the country and abroad, and structure as per Appendix No 10. The trust shall include the Khimik Plant in Asenovgrad of the Asenova Krepost Plastics Processing Economic Combine in Asenovgrad.

13. The Zavodi za Metaloobrabotvashti Mashini (ZMM) State Economic Trust into the Metaloobrabotvashti Mashini i Roboti Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: organization of scientific research, design-engineering and application, production of metal-cutting machines, robots, technological industrial and automated complexes for the same; trade and engineering activities domestically and abroad, and structure as per Appendix No 11. In its foreign trade activities, the trust shall continue to use the abbreviation ZMM.

14. The Korabostroene State Economic Trust into the Korabostroene Combine, with main office in Varna and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering and application, building ships and other navigation vessels, ship equipment and goods; trade in the country and abroad. The combine shall include the Koraboimpeks VTO, which shall be reorganized into the Koraboimpeks Trade Enterprise, as a juridical person with main office in Varna.

15. The Khidravlika State Economic Trust into the Khidravlika Combine, as a juridical person with main office in Kazanluk, and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering and application, production of hydraulic and pneumatic systems and items; domestic and foreign trade. The combine shall include the Progres Precision Casting Plant in Stara Zagora, from the Metaloleene DSO, the Economic Combine for Agricultural Machinery, which shall be reorganized into the Sila Enterprise for Hydraulic Systems in Yambol, and the newly organized Khidravlikaimpeks Trade Enterprise, with main office in Sofia, based on the specialized units of the Mashinoeksport VTID and the Agromashinaimpeks VTD.

16. The Novi Energiyni Iztochnitsi Scientific-Production Economic Combine into Novi Energiyni Iztochnitsi Combine as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering and application, production, construction-installation, repair and servicing of projects for new energy sources; domestic and foreign trade and engineering.

17. The Bulgargeomin State Economic Trust into the Bulgargeomin Economic Trust as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: foreign trade, engineering, scientific research, design and production in the areas of the search, extraction and marketing of mineral raw materials; construction of extraction capacities; procurement in the country and abroad of scientific equipment, instruments, machines and equipment and spare parts for such activities.

18. The Scientific Research Institute for the Economics and Organization of Machine Building in Sofia of the Ministry of Machine Building into the Institute for the Development of Industry, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research and application in the area of strategic industrial development, planning, economics, labor organization, market policy, technology transfer and efficient utilization of production capacities, raw materials, materials, fuels and energy.

19. The Bulgarplod State Economic Trust into the Bulgarplod Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific application and design, purchasing vegetables and fruits, production of prepared and semi-prepared foods, canned vegetables and fruits, packaging and wrappings, spare parts and nonstandard equipment; domestic and foreign trade.

20. The Rodopa State Economic Trust into the Rodopa Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering and application, livestock purchasing, production of meat from cattle, meat products and cooked foods; spare parts and nonstandard equipment; processing of slaughterhouse waste; domestic and foreign trade. The trust shall include the Rodopaimpeks VTO, which shall be reorganized into the Rodopaimpeks Trade Enterprise, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia.

21. The Mlechna Promishlenost State Economic Trust into the Mlechna Promishlenost Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering and application, milk purchasing; milk production for consumption, cheese, butter, kashkaval-type cheese, children's foods, dry dairy products, and milk substitutes; domestic and foreign trade.

22. The Bulgarska Zakhar State Economic Trust into the Bulgarska Zakhar Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering and application, purchasing sugar beets and pits; production of sugar, sugar goods, alcohol, yeast from (shlemp), packaging, spare parts and nonstandard equipment; domestic and foreign trade.

23. The Vinprom State Economic Trust into the Vinprom Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering and application, purchasing grapes and fruits, production of wine, wine distillate, brandy, fruit brandies, vodka, whiskey, sweetened beverages, tartaric acid, spare parts and cork items; domestic and foreign trade. The trust shall include the Vinimpeks VTO, which shall be reorganized as the Vinimpeks Trade Enterprise, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia.

24. The Bulgarsko Pivo State Economic Trust into the Bulgarsko Pivo Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research, design engineering and application; purchasing of barley and hops for brewery purposes; production of beer, hops and hops products, malt, malt products, beer yeast, carbon dioxide,

bioproducts, metal containers, spare parts and nonstandard equipment; domestic and foreign trade.

25. The Ribno Stopansvo State Economic Trust into the Ribno Stopansvo Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Burgas and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering and application; ocean, Black-Sea and fresh water fishing; production of fishing materials, canned fish good, products and meal, spare parts and nonstandard equipment; domestic and foreign trade; state supervision of maritime fishing and ship repairs.

26. The Rastitelni Masla i Proteini Scientific Production Economic Combine into the Rastitelni Masla Combine, as a juridical person with main office in Kostinbrod and following activities: scientific research and application, purchasing of oleaginous seeds, production of food and industrial vegetable oils, groats and expellers, margarines and modified fats, mayonnaise, sauces and detergents, spare parts and nonstandard equipment; domestic and foreign trade.

27. The Sladkovodno Ribovudstvo Scientific-Production Economic Combine into the Sladkovodno Ribovudstvo Combine, as a juridical person with main office in Plovdiv and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering and application; breeding and catching fresh-water fish; production of fishing materials, fish products, nonstandard equipment and spare parts; domestic and foreign trade; state supervision of fresh-water fishing.

28. The Sirma State Economic Trust into the Sirma Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Plovdiv and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering, application and production of wool, cotton, flax, linen, silk, hides, and goose down; raising silkworms, angora rabbits and mohair goats; replanting of mulberry trees; biotechnological processing of raw materials; domestic and foreign trade.

29. The Pamukoteks Economic Combine into the Pamukoteks Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering, application and production in the area of cotton yarns and fabrics; domestic and foreign trade.

30. The Viteks Economic Combine into the Viteks Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering, application and production in the area of woolen, silk and decorative yarns, fabrics, and goods; domestic and foreign trade.

31. The Novoteks Scientific-Production Economic Enterprise into the Novoteks Combine, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering, application and production in the development of new machines and technologies in the textile and knitwear industry; production of textile goods; domestic and foreign trade.

32. The Svilena Economic Combine into the Svilena Combine, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering, application and production in the area of silk fabrics and yarns; domestic and foreign trade.

33. The Perun Economic Trust into the Perun Combine, as a juridical person with main office in Samokov and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering, application and production in the area of flax-linen and cotton yarns and goods; domestic and foreign trade.

34. The Dekoteks Economic Combine into the Dekoteks Combine, as a juridical person with main office in Sliven and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering, application and production in the area of decorative and woolen fabrics, flooring and textile interiors; domestic and foreign trade.

35. The Rila Economic Combine into the Rila Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering, application and production in the area of clothing and knitted goods; domestic and foreign trade.

36. The Ruen Economic Combine into the Ruen Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering, application and production in the area of knitted goods, clothing, hosiery and infant clothing; domestic and foreign trade.

37. The Zora Economic Combine into the Zora Combine, as a juridical person with main office in Dimitrovgrad and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering, application and production in the area of working in the special clothing and shoes and personal labor safety items; domestic and foreign trade.

38. The Mladost State Economic Trust into the Mladost Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering and application production of sporting and tourist items, technical aids for young people and sports, clothing and knitted goods, shoes and children's toys; domestic and foreign trade.

39. The Pirin Industrial Trade Trust into the Pirin Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering and application; production of leather, shoe, rubber and haberdashery items; domestic and foreign trade.

40. The Desislava State Economic Trust into the Desislava Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering and application; production of small-series goods and souvenirs; domestic and foreign trade.

41. The Lekpromkomplekt Engineering Economic Organization in Sofia and the Mashlekprom Economic Combine in Sofia into the Lekpromkomplekt Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities:

engineering services, designing and construction of complete projects, production of spare parts, transportation systems, machines and nonstandard equipment; domestic and foreign trade.

42. The Mebel State Economic Trust into the Mebel Economic Trust as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering and application; production of furniture and small home furnishings; domestic and foreign trade.

43. The Turgoviya na Edro State Economic Trust into the Turgoviya na Edro Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: wholesale trade in combustible and noncombustible locally produced goods; imports and exchanges involving foreign trade operations; purchasing, repair and reuse of non-inventory packaging.

44. The Mototekhnika i Avtoserviz State Economic Trust into the Mototekhnika i Avtoserviz Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: trade in and procurement of passenger cars, vans and special passenger cars, motorcycles, scooters, spare parts and accessories for them, and motor vehicle services.

45. The Valentina State Economic Trust into the Valentina Combine, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering and production and trade at home and abroad in the area of luxury and new variety of goods.

46. The Turgovsko Obzavezhdane State Economic Trust into the Turgovski Tekhnologii i Obzavezhdane Combine, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering and application activities and production of office furnishings; domestic and foreign trade.

47. The Gorivni i Stroitelni Materiali Economic Directorate in Sofia into the Gorivni i Stroitelni Materiali Combine, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: wholesale and retail trade in fuels and construction materials and bottling of liquefied propane-butane gas; foreign trade exchange operations.

48. The Riba i Ribni Produkti Economic Directorate in Sofia into Riba i Ribni Produkti Combine, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: wholesale and retail trade in fish and fish products.

49. The Scientific-Production Economic Combine for Semiconductor Equipment into the Mikroelektronika Combine, as a juridical person with main office in Botevgrad and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering and application, production of integrated circuits, discrete semiconductor instruments, microprocessor modules and specialized technological equipment; domestic and foreign trade.

49a. The Tekhnoprogres DSO in Sofia, of the Ministry of Machine Building, into the Tekhnoprogres Combine of the Bulgarian Industrial Economic

Association, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: building of small and medium-sized enterprises.

50. The Metalkhim State Economic Trust into the Metalkhim Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sopot and following activities: scientific research, application and design-engineering; production of specialized equipment; domestic and foreign trade and engineering activities.

51. The Elektron State Economic Trust into the Elektron Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering and application, production, trade and engineering in the country and abroad in the field of radar and radio navigation equipment and systems, apparatus and systems for communications and control; control-measuring devices and specialized technological equipment.

52. The Elektromateriali i Gradivni Elementi State Economic Trust into the Elektromateriali i Gradivni Elementi Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research, application and production in the field of electronic materials and structural elements; domestic and foreign trade. The trust shall include the Svetlina Scientific-Production Economic Combine in Sliven, which shall be reorganized as the Svetlina Combine in Sliven as a juridical person.

Article 2. The following shall be set up as of 1 April 1986:

1. The Khimicheska Promishlenost Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research, application and design-engineering; production of petroleum, petrochemical and chemical products; processing of rubber and plastic goods and other items; engineering, construction-installation and commercial activities in the country and abroad in the area of the chemical industry, and structure as per Appendix No 15.

2. The Investmash Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: research, designing, application, production, installation, installation consultation, and servicing of complete projects; adaptable robotized systems, robots and manipulators for construction and the extraction industry, power equipment, construction and construction-road machinery, electric winches, spare parts, communication and probing elements, and commercial and engineering activities in the country and abroad, and structure as per Appendix No 16. The trust shall include the Elektrometal Production Enterprise in Pazardzhik from the Local Industry and Consumer Services SD in Pazardzhik.

3. The Energetika Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research, application and design-engineering; coal extraction and processing; production, transformation, transportation and marketing of electric and thermal power; production of nonstandard equipment and spare parts; repairs of mining and power equipment; construction-installation work; domestic and foreign trade and engineering, and structure as per Appendix No 17.

4. The Stroitelstvo Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research, application and design-engineering; building of industrial and cultural-consumer projects in the country and abroad, and structure as per Appendix No 18.

5. The Suobshteniya Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: providing the national economy and the population with telephone, telegraph, radio, television, postal, information and other types of communications services; providing paid communications channels and connections; organizing the transportation of television, radio and other programs and providing access to national and international data banks; designing, developing, building and operating the national communications system, stamp and coin collecting, and dissemination of Bulgarian and foreign press; domestic and foreign trade, and structure as per Appendix No 19.

6. The Informatsionno Obshluzhvane Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia, based on part of the former Committee for Social Information, and following activities: development and application of management information technologies and systems management, and coordination and control of economic activities, and structure as per Appendix No 20.

7. The Novi Tekhnologii i Materiali (Tekhnomat) Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: development, advancement, mastery, application and production of new materials, technologies, designs and equipment; domestic and foreign trade and engineering, and structure as per Appendix No 21.

8. The Metalurgiya Economic Trust, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research, application and design-engineering; extraction and concentration of ores for ferrous and nonferrous metals; production of cast iron, steel, ferroalloys, nonferrous, precious and rare metals, alloys, rolled metals and items made of ferrous and nonferrous metals; domestic and foreign trade and engineering, and structure as per Appendix No 22.

9. The Teritorialno Snabdyavane Economic Trust as a juridical person with main office in Sofia, based on the Tekhnosnab DSO and the Association of Okrug Marketing-Procurement Organizations, with following activities: organization of procurements of unrestricted varieties of raw materials, materials and goods (with the exception of petroleum products) for all consumers who are not directly supplied by wholesale marketing-procurement organizations, consisting of a marketing-procurement enterprise in each okrug and in Sofia. The trust shall include the Engineering Economic Organization for Material Supplies, reorganized as the Material Supplies Enterprise.

10. The Combine for Auxiliary Clothing Materials, as a juridical person with main office in Pleven and following activities: scientific research, design-engineering and application; production of auxiliary clothing materials; domestic and foreign trade. The combine shall include the Asen Khalachev Plant in Pleven, from the Veda Scientific Production Trust; the Iskra Factory in Popovo and the Rekord Factory in Gorna Oryakhovitsa, of the Pamukoteks SK.

11. The Tekhnologiya na Metalite Technological Center, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia, on the basis of the Tekhnologiya na Metalite Scientific-Production Trust, with following activities: basic scientific research in the area of methods of casting with counterpressure and problems related to such methods; applied research in methods for casting with counterpressure and problems related to such methods; applied research and development; production of machines and equipment; production of new metallic and nonmetallic materials, parts and castings; application of methods for casting with counterpressure in national economic sectors; sale of licenses, know-how and export of machines, castings and items; commercial and engineering activities in the country and abroad related to its basic object of activities; technology transfers.

12. The TsNIKA Technological Center for Automation, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia, on the basis of the TsNIKA in Sofia and its branches in Plovdiv and Varna and following activities: development, design, and transfer of technologies; production, application, engineering services, imports and exports of automation systems for the national economic sectors.

13. The IPOMA Technological Center for polymer items, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia, on the basis of the IPOMA Scientific-Production Economic Enterprise, with following activities: development and production of specific items made of polymer materials for consumer and industrial use and related scientific research, application, engineering and trade activities.

14. The Technological Center for Metal Casting, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia, on the basis of the Metaloleene VSO, with following activities: development and designing of new capacities; reconstruction, modernization and expansion of plants for semifinished goods; assistance and aid to enterprises in the country in the application of scientific and technical achievements in metal casting; domestic and foreign trade and engineering. The center shall include the Metal Casting and Casting Equipment Institute, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and object of following activities: scientific research and application in metal casting and casting equipment. The institute shall be based on the Sofia branch of the Metal Casting and Casting Equipment Institute in Pleven, the design group of the Leyarkomplekt Engineering Organization in Sofia and the technological group of the Leyarproekt KIPP in Sofia.

15. The Tekhnoinvest Center for Design Automation, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia, on the basis of the Tekhnoinvest ISO (excluding the part of flexible automated production systems), with following activities: scientific research, studies, development and application of systems for the automation of design and technological processes; domestic and foreign trade and engineering.

16. The Khranproekt Comprehensive Study and Design Institute, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia, on the basis of part of the Agropromproekt Comprehensive Study and Design Institute and of the Khranavtomatika Scientific Organization for Accelerated Application, with following activities: study and design of projects for the food industry; development and application of automation of production processes and project design abroad.

17. A Fur Combine, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia, based on part of the Pirin Industrial-Trade Trust, with following activities: scientific research and design-engineering; production of fur items; domestic and foreign trade.

18. The Verigi za Burzo Khranene Combine, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: organizing the production of and trade in prepared and semiprepared food products.

19. The Veriga Turgovski Kushti Combine, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: trade in furniture and furnishings for the home.

20. Information Center for Technology Transfer, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: processing and distribution of technological and other scientific and technical and economic information, activities aimed at upgrading cadre skills and advertising-propaganda. The center will be based on the facilities of the Technical Advertising-Information Center of the Ministry of Machine Building, the Informa Machine Building Information Center and the Kvalima Sectorial Training Center of the Central Machine Building Institute in Sofia.

21. The Veda Application and Technology Institute, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: scientific research, application, production and experimentation in the area of clothing and textiles. The institute shall be based on the Veda Clothing and Textiles Institute. Labor relations with employees and workers shall be terminated as in the case of going out of business.

22. The Industrialno Kooperirane (INKO) Trade Enterprise shall be set up under the State Committee for Research and Technology, as a juridical person with main office in Sofia and following activities: import and export of technologies, know-how, machines and equipment, control-measuring equipment, components, assemblies and parts, automation facilities, laboratory equipment and instruments; equipment and treatment facilities for environmental protection and air conditioning equipment; engineering services, combined, reexport and other deals and services related to foreign trade. The enterprise shall be based on the Production Cooperation Directorate of the former Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Article 3. The following corporations shall be closed down: Cherna Metalurgiya, Tsvetna Metalurgiya, Nerudni Mineralni Surovini, National Chemical Industry Corporation and Veda Scientific-Production Trust in Sofia. Their activities shall be assumed by the respective newly formed units.

Article 4. The reorganized and newly organized economic trusts, combines, enterprises and institutes shall assume the assets and liabilities as per the balance sheet dated 31 March 1986, and the other rights and obligations of the organizations and enterprises on the basis of which they are reorganized or which will be included within them.

Article 5. (1) The enterprises of the newly formed and reorganized economic trusts and combines shall be formed, reorganized and terminated simultaneously by 30 April 1986 by the economic council of the economic trust, coordinated with the executive committee of the corresponding okrug people's council and by permission of the Economic Council of the Council of Ministers.

(2) By 30 April 1986 the chairman of the Council of Ministers Economic Council, the minister of public education and the minister of finance shall name the agencies and organizations to which the training institutions of the closed down ministries and other departments shall be transferred.

Article 6. Permission is granted for the organization of the following:

1. Associations for electronics, construction, supplies, food industry, light industry and trade and services;

2. An economics bank as a stockholding company with main office in Sofia. The bank's bylaws shall be approved by the Council of Ministers;

3. The Sistemkhim Association, which will engage in systems engineering activities in the chemical industry in the country and abroad.

Article 7. (1) Permission is granted for the establishment of the following companies and associations to engage in foreign trade, domestic trade, marketing-supply and engineering activities of combines and enterprises under the respective economic trusts:

1. The Balkankarimpeks Commercial Company for the Balkankar Economic Trust;

2. The Elektroimpeks Commercial Company for the Elprom Economic Trust;

3. The Telekom Commercial Company for the Resprom Economic Trust;

4. The Mashinoeksport Commercial Company for the Metaloobrabotvashti Mashini i Roboti Economic Trust;

5. The Khimimport Commercial Association for the Khimicheska Promishlenost Economic Trust;

6. The Tekhnoimport-Eksport Commercial Association and the Balkankarpodem Commercial Company for the Investmash Economic Trust;

7. The Rudmetal Trade Association for the Metalurgiya Economic Trust;

8. The Bulgarplodeksport Trading Company for the Bulgarplod Economic Trust;

9. The Izotimpeks Trading Company for the Izot Economic Trust;

10. The Industrialimport Trade Association for the Economic Trusts, Combines and Enterprises of the Light Industry Sector.

(2) The following will be terminated as of the date of registration of the associations listed in the preceding paragraph: Tekhnoimport Foreign Trade Engineering Company; Mashinoeksport Foreign Trade Engineering Company; Telekom Foreign Trade Engineering Company; Balkankarpodem Foreign Trade Engineering Company; Tekhnoeksport Engineering Economic Organization; Elektroimpeks Foreign Trade Engineering Company; Izotimpeks Foreign Trade Organization; Industrialimport Foreign Trade Association and Rudmetal, Khimimport and Bulgarplodeksport Foreign Trade Companies.

(3) The associations as per paragraph 1 shall assume, on the basis of their agreement, the assets and liabilities and the other rights and obligations of the organizations terminated as per paragraph 2.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers: Grisha Filipov

Chief Secretary of the Council of Ministers: Ivan Shpatov

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CSO:2200/153

POLITICS CZECHOSLOVAKIA

JAKES ON SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 'ACCELERATION'

AU071717 Moscow PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA in Russian No 6, Jun 86
(signed to press 7 May 86) pp 3-7

[Article by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the Central Committee of the CPCZ: "On the Course of Acceleration of Socioeconomic Development"]

[Text] Today the thoughts and deeds of the Communists and all people of socialist Czechoslovakia are governed by ways to more fully implement the strategic program for further development of our society which was confirmed by the 17th CPCZ Congress. The congress was held in March, and preparations for it were begun last year by the June Central Committee plenum which adopted a decision on the convocation of the congress and on its orientation, and advanced the main tasks of the precongress period. It was proposed that all party organizations conduct a critical analysis of the way in which the general line of constructing developed socialism in the CSSR was being fulfilled, a line which had been proclaimed by the 14th Congress in 1971.

The ideas and documents of the 27th CPSU Congress provided living creative impulses for this entire work. Speaking at our congress, G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, said in the name of all Czechoslovak Communists: "We support the conclusions and principled spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress. This means for us that we must make an even deeper study of the Leninist party's experience, we must not be complacent about what has been achieved, we must strive to make criticism and self-criticism have every civic right in our party, we must set about existing problems more resolutely, and we must strengthen the ties between party and people." (Footnote 1) (RUDE PRAVO, 25 March 1986)

A component part of the preparations for the congress was the preliminary discussion of its draft documents by Communists and the entire public. At the center of attention was the draft Basic Guideline for the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for the Years 1986-1990 and for the Period Up to the Year 2000. These formulate the difficult but completely realistic tasks, the solution of which will ensure the country's comprehensive development together with a rise in the people's standard of living, and will ensure that the country makes an active contribution to social progress and the consolidation of peace all over the world. The draft changes to the CPCZ statute were also published and discussed before the congress.

The party adopted a Leninist approach to the development of the above documents. It proceeded from an analysis of socio-historical forces with all their complexity, and did not yield to illusions or close its eyes to shortcomings. The situation in the country and in the world as well as our own potential were evaluated in a sober and business-like manner. We were guided by an aspiration not to retreat from difficulties but to do everything to overcome them.

In the discussion, the Communists and other citizens of the republic supported the drafts and many proposals and comments on them. These were taken into account when the final work on the documents was done.

The preparations for and work of the 17th CPCZ Congress became part of the general course of events of our life in the last 15 years, the results of which unanimously confirm the correctness of party policy. The congress stated that socialism in the country developed on a steadfast and comprehensive upward path, once it had overcome the deep crisis in the party and society which was caused at the end of the 60's by revisionists and right-wing opportunists, supported by international reaction. The people's life improved constantly, and their social security was consolidated. The Czechs, Slovaks, and other nationalities of the CSSR enjoyed de facto equal rights. In conducting a foreign policy which relied on a fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other states of thesocialist community, Czechoslovakia made an active contribution to the struggle for peace and social progress on earth.

Thanks to the people's selfless work, the republic's economy achieved considerable successes, with substantial results being obtained from the fulfillment of the 7th 5-Year Plan (1981-1985). These successes did not come easily, and it was necessary to overcome great difficulties which were caused by domestic and external circumstances and by various kinds of shortcomings in work. Nevertheless, it is worth emphasizing that our socialist system has confirmed its advantages at the very time that world capitalism has experienced profound shocks of crises. The yardstick of social wealth--national income--has increased by 81 percent over the last 15 years in the CSSR, while the volume of industrial production has increased by 97 percent. The upsurge in agriculture has become an important stabilizing factor of the economy. The volume of agricultural production grew by almost one third, making it possible for the country to provide itself with the basic food types while maintaining high norms of consumption.

The economic successes became the basis for achieving the goals set by the party for social policy. The differences between the standards of living in the town and in the village have essentially been effaced. Unemployment has been done away with forever. The personal consumption of citizens has risen by 44 percent over the last 15 years, while the volume of benefits and services provided free by the state has risen by 109 percent. Czechoslovakia has outstripped Sweden, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, and Great Britain in per capita consumption of meat.

In the same years, 1.8 million contemporary apartments were built in the republic, which has a population of 15 million. These have been fitted out to a high standard. Our people is one of the best shod and clothed peoples in the world.

Having conducted a comprehensive analysis of the course of socioeconomic development, the 17th Congress stated with all due responsibility: /The CSSR has entered the second half of the 80's as a consolidated, politically strong, and economically and socially developed state, with a people who have achieved a high material and spiritual standard of living./ [passage between slantlines published in bold face]

However, a feature peculiar to communists in their approach to reality consists in the fact that they do not give way to complacency. Assertions that our achievements could be even more significant were heard from the rostrums of the 17th Congress. It was noted that the processes of intensification of the economy, growth in labor productivity, and introduction of the latest inventions of science and technology into practice have been occurring too slowly. This was largely explained by subjective factors, mainly in the sphere of administration. The fact is that the way of thinking and the actions of some workers in this sphere are unfortunately still the same as they were in the time of extensive reproduction. At that time the expansion of extensive reproduction depended primarily on increasing the volume of raw materials and energy used, on involving an increasing number of people, and on commissioning ever newer production capacities. Intensification of the economy, however, requires completely different working methods. The party forum devoted paramount attention to intensification and its demands.

The congress confirmed the general strategic line of accelerating social development, primarily in the socioeconomic sphere. The firmest basis for acceleration is the progress of science and technology and the increase in productivity and effectiveness of the national economy. The need for acceleration is dictated not only by domestic but also by international factors. After all, in the words of Lenin: "We exert our main influence on the international revolution by our economic policy.... The struggle is transferred to this field on a world scale. If we solve this task we will then certainly have finally won on an international scale." (Footnote 2) (V.I. Lenin: "Complete Collected Works," Vol 43, p 341)

Acceleration is also necessary in order to increase the people's welfare still further, to strengthen their social security, widen the possibilities of satisfying the increasingly high demands of citizens from the qualitative angle, to improve the conditions of work and everyday life, and to solve ecological problems more actively. Concern for man's good has been and will continue to be at the center of party policy. Let us emphasize that what is involved here is not material interests alone, but the comprehensive development of the individual.

Realizing the tasks set by the congress in the social sphere means that by the year 2000 it will be necessary to have expanded personal consumption

by half, taking account, of course, of a substantial rise in the population's needs by that time. It is necessary to raise the standard of people's education and training, to raise the standard of health care, to construct and renew 1.5 million apartments, and to do much to protect the environment and to make it more healthy.

At the same time funds will have to be procured for capital investments, which will primarily go toward modernizing the material-technical base and deepening our participation in socialist economic integration. Investments into the service sphere will be increased. We calculate that expenditure on capital investments will amount to more than 28 percent of the national income.

Considerable expenditure will be required in orderto more quickly settle up the credits we have obtained from abroad, and also to widen our own possibilities of providing loans. What is involved here is primarily aid to developing countries.

Expenditure on strengthening the republic's defense capability will not be least in importance. As long as imperialism exists, and thus the danger of aggressive wars on its part, the defense of the people's revolutionary achievements will continue to be one of the most important obligations of the socialist state.

In order to implement our great designs, it will be necessary to tap such sources as will make it possible to increase the national income by more than two thirds by the year 2000. These sources include an increase, in the same proportion, of social labor productivity and also substantially better utilization of raw materials and energy. It is planned to reduce by a third the energy intensiveness of the national income and to reduce by 40 to 50 percent the expenditure of ferrous metals necessary for the creation of this income. Radical changes will occur in the fuel-energy balance, in which the role of nuclear energy and natural gas will increase while the share of solid fuels decreases. Such restructuring is an important political task, since its solution will, to be specific, help us to cope with serious ecological problems, primarily including the pollution of the atmosphere. An important precondition for the solution of this task is the already planned increase in the supply of natural gas from the USSR. Since we have an interest in them, we are participating in the construction of the "Progress" gas pipeline and are contributing to the development of the Soviet gas industry.

The fulfillment of the responsible tasks of reducing the material intensiveness of production largely depends on the reorganization of the structure, increase in technical standard, and qualitative improvement of industry. For this reason particular importance is now being paid to precision machine building, to electronics, and to new construction materials. We will have to make fuller use of our own raw material resources and secondary raw materials, develop refined chemistry [tonkaya khimiya], and expand the output of high-quality steel while reducing the total volume of metallurgical production.

Agriculture will continue to hold a course toward the country's self-sufficiency in the main product types of this sphere and of deepening the industrial nature of production. Here, too, it is necessary to make more effective use of capital investments, to increase product quality, and to reduce production expenditure. The requirement to improve quality applies primarily to products used for food.

In the implementation of our long-term plans particular attention is attached to taking the most decisive steps in the present, 8th 5-Year Plan period. These steps include increasing the national income by 18-19 percent, an increase which will provide at least 92-95 percent of the growth of social labor productivity without expanding the use of energy resources and raw and other material resources.

The congress defined the basic ways of accelerating socioeconomic development for the 5-year plan period. These primarily mean more decisive intensification of the national economy on the basis of scientific-technological progress and of consistent introduction of its achievements into practice. The congress called this task the demand of the times and the main condition for achieving a high technological standard and quality of production. Intensification is taken to mean not only renewal of the technical and technological processes, but a change in production relations and in the very nature of work activity. Thus, by automating production, we eliminate heavy physical work which is damaging to the health. Connected with this is an increase in the demands made on workers' training and qualifications and on the reorientation of their technical and economic thinking, in order to activate the search for the most rational methods of fulfilling production tasks. In this connection, working people's opportunities to apply their creative abilities in a more comprehensive way to work are broadening.

Congress stressed that in the progress of science and technology we cannot rely only on the maximum mobilization of our own forces. It is necessary to take fuller account of what can be provided by integration of the scientific-technological and production potentials of states of the socialist community, in which the Soviet Union plays an especially great role. For this reason our party attaches enormous importance to the implementation of the Comprehensive Program forScientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member Countries Through the Year 2000, which develops the conclusions of the Summit Economic Conference (1984). This program contains a definition of the main features of the qualitatively new stage of socialist economic integration. Its aim is to ensure that science, technology, and production advance to the highest world level in the most important areas. As a result of this, the positions of socialism will be strengthened in its competition with the old world. The new society's economic and technological invulnerability to imperialism will be consolidated. The countries' comprehensive, uninterrupted, and stable rise will be accelerated, as will the consistent levelling-out process of the standards of their economic and social development.

A most important superiority of socialism is the progress of society which is determined by plans and the basis of which is the planned proportional development of the economy and a corresponding type of administration. Since the power of productive forces grows rapidly under the conditions of the scientific-technological revolution, the importance of the state plan as the main instrument of administration also increases. As it engages in perfecting its economic mechanism, Czechoslovakia is, like the other socialist states, searching for the most effective forms of interrelationship between central and grassroots production and administrative sectors. The aim of the search is to increase enterprises' initiative and their interest in satisfying the needs of the whole of society. An important place here is occupied by the strengthening of state and plan discipline and by the improvement of methods of economic operations. These last methods include perfecting the organization and improving the quality of work and inteisfying the responsibility and socialist enterprise of cadres. There is much to be done to make remuneration fairer and more in line with the quantity and quality of work input.

We fully share the words which M.S. Gorbachev spoke at the 27th CPSU Congress and which are in full accordance with our intentions: "It is impossible to solve new tasks in the economy without profound restructuring of the economic mechanism and without creating an integrated, effective, and flexible system of administration which permits fuller realization of socialism's potential." (Footnote 3) (M.S. Gorbachev: "Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th CPSU Congress." Moscow, 1986, p 41)

The CPCZ considers the basis of perfecting the administrative system to be the strengthening and development of the Leninist principle of democratic centralism. This entails strengthening the central organs and improving their work to solve the main, most important problems, and simultaneously broadening the independence and increasing the responsibility of enterprises on the basis of economic accountability. This approach has nothing in common with the various kinds of "market" concepts, or with the weakening of the relations of social ownership or of the party's leading role in the economy. We are striving to achieve harmony between the powers and responsibility of all sectors of economic leadership.

We pay close attention to perfecting matters in the sphere of normative regulation in production regulations, as well as to wide-scale utilization of such economic levers as prices and credits. We will continue to strengthen the function of economic contracts as an important criterion of assessing enterprises' activity in satisfying society's needs.

The construction of developed socialism is inseparable from the increasing of people's material interest in the results of their work. The socialist principle "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his work" stands in opposition to the trend toward levelling out distribution and is in accordance with the interests of socialist justice. It requires clear differentiation between those who put qualified, high-quality work into society with all due responsibility, and idlers who work

poorly. If material interest in the form of an effective work incentive is correctly orientated and consistently put into practice, then this itself exerts a direct influence on making people show their abilities more fully and utilize advanced experience.

In its policy the CPCZ also proceeds from a tenet which has justified itself in practice many times: the initiative of working people and their participation in the leadership and government of society, which represent an inexaustible motive force of socialist progress. The meaning of socialist democracy in fact consists in involving the masses more actively in social life and government, and in constantly broadening and deepening the realization of each citizen's political rights and freedoms. Our democracy understands the role of working people in developing and implementing state plans, in accelerating scientific-technological progress, and in making rational use of materials, energy, finance, and other resources. All these functions of labor collectives are concretely manifest in their fulfillment of their obligations, in the organization of socialist competition, in the strengthening of discipline and order, and in the improvement of the methods of economic operation and of the conditions of work and everyday life. Evidence of the vital interest of working people in party policy has been provided by the new upsurge of workers' initiative which marked the 17th Congress and the 65th anniversary of the founding of our party, which was celebrated in May.

The program adopted by congress confirms once again the CPCZ's ability to lay out scientifically substantiated, realistic paths of social development which correspond to the interests of all working classes and social groups, and to do this correctly, in good time, and in accordance with our forces, potential, and with the specific features of the domestic and international situations. Movement along these paths makes new demands on the party itself, which fulfills a leading and cohesive role in society, on the party's political-educational work, and on the way in which Communists help to prepare people for the fulfillment of complex new tasks. The congress stressed that every primary organization and every CPCZ member are obliged to increase the standard and effectiveness of their work.

Our party is now an immense force. Its ranks number more than 1.6 million Communists and include every seventh citizen ofthe CSSR over the age of 17. Party organizations operate in all sectors of social life. The 17th Congress devoted special attention to intensifyingthe party's capability for action, strengthening its ideological cohesion and its unity of action, strengthening its ideological cohesion and its unity of action, extending the rights and obligations of Communists, and developing criticism and self-criticism, which represent an instrument that has justified itself in the correction of serious errors and in the struggle against subjectivism. We say that it is necessary to intensify criticism and self-criticism. To be specific, this requires that they be constantly applied in everyday life. After all, various kinds of shortcomings are making themselves felt in different spheres. Of course, not all critical comments and proposals can be put into practice immediately. But they are still very valuable, because they provide guidelines about what the attention should

be paid to. For this reason such proposals must be rigorously taken into account and generalized. Many fair demands which can and must be responded to immediately are also voiced. And there is no justification for the appropriate organs to be slow in doing this. It was noted at the congress that the critical approach must permeate all party and state work from top to bottom.

We consider it especially important to keep the issue of the party's ideological influence on the masses constantly at the center of the party's attention, to combine organizational and educational work with the demands of socioeconomic development, and to strengthen the unity of party and people. These directions condition the changes to the CPCZ Statute which were adopted at the congress. They are expected to contribute to increasing each Communist's responsibility for his organization's work, and they oblige Communists to be in the front ranks of the fighters for our cause and to set an example when implementing party policy. The Statute demands that Communists act resolutely against violations of party and state discipline.

At the present stage the party accords a prominent position to work with cadres. The main point here is to ensure that responsible positions are occupied by people who are exacting toward themselves and others, independent, creative, unafraid of responsibility, and capable of conducting the party and state political line without retreating in the face of difficulties, while solving new tasks uncompromisingly and boldly. The congress noted the importance of continuity in work with cadres. We want young people to work side by side with experienced cadres in all sectors, learn from them, and acquire their experience.

The 17th Congress greatly raised the role of the National Front as the basis of our political system. The front unites all political parties in the country (Footnote 4) (In addition to the CPCZ, four other parties operate in the CSSR--editor's note) and social organizations whose members are actively participating in the construction of the new society. The job of the National Front is to contribute to broadening creative participation by citizens in the government and leadership of the state and in the consolidation of the socialist way of life.

The Communist Party is the nucleus of our political system. Overcoming all obstacles and difficulties and correcting the errors it has made, the CPCZ has tirelessly defended the interests of the workers class and all working people for more than six decades. In spite of the persecution to which it was subjected under the capitalist system, the party headed the struggle against the bourgeoisie and fascism in a firm and assured manner. During and after World War II the party acted as the decisive force in the renewal of the Czechoslovak republic, and later led the socialist revolution and the construction of a new society. Without the CPCZ the working people would not have been able to be victorious over the bourgeoisie in February 1948 and arrive at the socialist today.

The Czechoslovak Communists are justly proud of their past, but at the same time they are well aware that the party's ability to be the vanguard of the people needs to be confirmed again and again by deeds. It is only in this way that the masses' trust in party policy is conformed and strengthened. This end is also served by our efforts to make the decisions of the 17th Congress a reality. The wide-scale public approval of these decisions, the actively begun work to fulfill what has been planned, and the electorate's support for the party program at the elections to all levels of representative organs which were held this May provide weighty confirmation of the correctness of the path which was chosen.

People who are devoted to the cause of socialism, who live work, and who possess high moral qualities are becoming deputies of the Federal Assembly of the CSSR, of the Czech and Slovak National Councils, and of the local national councils. On the basis of the basic guidelines for the CSSR's socioeconomic development, made concrete with account being taken of the instructions which citizens given their envoys, each district [okrug] has developed its own electoral program. In essence, these programs represent concrete plans, coordinated with the broad masses, for the construction of our future in the villages, towns, regions [rayon], and areas [kray]. In this connection the electors have every right and opportunity to verify that which deputies are doing to implement what has been planned. In other words, the fulfillment of plans remains under the control of the masses. That is how yet another effective instrument of our democracy operates, this democracy strengthening the people's conviction in the prospects for the republic's comprehensive development.

In conclusion let us note that the congress widely discussed problems of international relations, at the center of which is the struggle for peace and for the elimination of the nuclear threat. In full agreement with the people's opinion, the delegates expressed their full support for the Soviet peace initiatives which were heard with new force at the 27th CPSU Congress. Immediately after the end of our party forum in April, the working people of Czechoslovakia welcomed with approval the address by the Warsaw Pact member-states to the European states, the United States, and Canada on the question of creating nuclear-free zones in Europe. This and many other initiatives by the socialist community attest to the fact that communists do not spare efforts to realize mankind's hopes of freeing the planet from the threat of nuclear war and of creating a civilization in which good mutual contacts and peaceful cooperation will become the norm of international relations.

That goal, which is in accordance with the interests and aspirations of all revolutionary and progressive forces in the world, has been and will always be the main goal in the foreign policy of our party and state.

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POLITICS CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FIRST SECRETARY LENART ON CPCZ CONGRESS

AU292041 Moscow KOMMUNIST in Russian No 11, Jul 86 (signed to press 23 Jul-6 Aug 86) pp 76-84

[Article by Josef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary: "A Comprehensive Program for Our Development"]

[Text] In the history of our party, the 17th Congress will undoubtedly occupy a very important place. Its particular role in the life of the CPCZ and the entire society has been determined above all by the important decisions adopted by it. On the basis of a critical analysis, the congress assessed what had been achieved, and generalized the experience accumulated not only since the preceding congress, but also in all the 15 years of building a developed socialist society. This significantly enriched the conclusions made by the party. On this basis and in reliance on the cognition of the regularities of social progress, on theoretical works by Czechoslovak and foreign Marxists, and on elaborations by Soviet researchers, the prospects for the country's progress not only for the next 5-year period, but also up to the year 2000 have been traced. What constitutes the main substance of the congress documents, and especially of the political report delivered on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee by Comrade G. Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, and the main guidelines for the economic and social development of the CSSR in 1986-90 and up to the year 2000, is the important decision to accelerate the republic's economic and social development on the tracks of intensifying the national economy.

The Czechoslovak communists discussed the tasks confronting society in a responsible manner and worked out a feasible and well thought out program. Comrade G. Husak had every ground to point out that the acceptance of a strategy for economic, social, and public progress be considered as the main result of the 17th CPCZ Congress. This line provides new prospects for society's successful development, invigorates activity in all sectors, and induces us to adopt new attitudes and methods.

In working out this program, highly important for us were the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress whose decisions were significant events not only in the life of the Soviet people, but

also of the entire communist movement, of all progressive mankind. The Leninist approach of the CPSU leadership to unsolved problems and the materials of the 27th CPSU Congress have given a particularly strong impetus and example to Czechoslovakia's communists. What I mean are the concept of socioeconomic development, the ability to more fully disclose and utilize the great possibilities and advantages of socialism, and to achieve the highest targets in the field of the economy, science, technology, and culture. Our agenda also includes the question of how to improve socialist democracy on the path of people's self-management, and how to raise party activity to a higher level and to mobilize the masses in order to fulfill the plans. Problems settled by the Soviet communists and ourselves are the same, so are our goals, and we proceed from the same revolutionary Marxist-Leninist theory. The possibility of studying and creatively applying the experience and practical attitudes of the Soviet communists are a great help for the CPCZ in this work.

Our party's 17th Congress is undoubtedly of great international importance. Like the other fraternal parties, the CPCZ regards it as its first and foremost duty to do its utmost to prevent a thermonuclear disaster. A workable way of ensuring peace has been proposed by the Soviet Union in its program for the complete elimination of nuclear, chemical, and other kinds of weapons of mass destruction by the year 2000. The proposals to stop nuclear tests, and the successive initiative voiced by M.S. Gorbachev in Berlin to substantially reduce conventional weapons and armed forces all over Europe have also met with great interest.

The Czechoslovak people--and this was particularly emphasized at the congress--fully supports the Soviet Union's program aimed at a lasting peaceful cooperation among peoples and states. The proposal to create in central Europe a zone free of chemical weapons is a contribution made by the Czechoslovak people to the struggle for disarmament. This proposal was recently discussed in Prague by a group which included representatives of the CPCZ, the SED (the GDR), and the Social-Democratic Party of Germany (the FRG). In the struggle for peace, we run up against the strengthening resistance of militarist and reactionary circles striving for world supremacy. This turn of events in the international arena calls for new and more effective forms of cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries in all fields--in politics, the economy, science, technology, and ideology, presupposes improvements in the mechanism and activity methods of the Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA in the interests of consolidating peace, coordinating foreign policy, and the all-round deepening of socialist economic integration.

We attach great importance to solidarity and cooperation among all communist and revolutionary parties in defending peace and progress, and to the development of equal relations with countries which have freed themselves from colonial dependence. We regard them as friends and combatants in the struggle for freedom, and we consider it as very important to unite all political currents and public movements resolved to oppose war and to save mankind. The CPCZ is willing to cooperate with all those who strive for this goal. This is in the interests of our peoples, and these peoples spare no effort to achieve this goal.

In summing up the results of the people's labor efforts, the 17th CPCZ Congress found that, in the past 15 years, we have made significant progress in building a developed socialist society. The country's economic potential has substantially increased: Compared with 1970, the national income rose 81 percent, industrial production 97 percent, and agricultural production 33 percent. This made it possible to realize the main goal of the party's economic policy: to raise and to qualitatively improve living standards. Private consumption rose 44.1 percent, and communal consumption 108.6 percent. The nearly 1.8 million apartments built in the past 15 years have accomodated one-third of the population. We value these results particularly highly because we achieved them under complicated domestic and difficult international conditions. These successes are convincing evidence that the policy pursued by the CPCZ was correct. At the same time, while noting positive results, one must not turn a blind eye on shortcomings which hampered economic and, consequently, also social development. At the 15th and 16th CPCZ Congresses, they were subject to a sharp and frank criticism. Ranking among the criticized shortcomings there was also the fact that our party, state, and economic organs were too slow in settling the problems confronting us.

The CPCZ Central Committee, on the whole, in good time called on the communists--workers of the state apparatus, of the economic and scientific spheres--to bring the economy into conformity with the new economic situation which emerged in Czechoslovakia--a country with scanty reserves of raw materials--as a result of the growing expenses on the extraction of useful minerals, on the supply of energy and materials, as well as a result of the discriminatory measures taken by capitalist states, and the aggravated rivalry on foreign markets. The CPCZ Central Committee adopted many decisions, but our response to the new situation was not adequate, and this was what the results obtained at the end of the sixth and in the first 2 years of the seventh 5-year period showed: a stagnation ensued in the growth of the national income.

In 1983, the mobilization of creative forces invigorated the activity of the communists and of the workers of state and economic organs and public organizations. It brought about a surge in the initiative of the working people, and this resulted in restoring the level of economic growth. On the basis of gradual structural changes, of improvements in economic activity, and of a zealous attitude to raw materials, fuel, and energy, internal reserves were put into effect. In 1985, the national income increased 11.5 percent compared with 1980, and income obtained in excess of the plan totalled K28.6 billion. Industrial production rose 14.8 percent, and agricultural production 9.7 percent, including 13.3 percent in plant growing and 7.1 percent in stockbreeding.

Although in the seventh 5-year period the country managed to achieve the planned production volume and to make a certain progress in attaining qualitative indexes, we failed to accomplish such cardinal tasks as improving the quality of goods, reducing consumption in production, raising labor productivity and the effectiveness of foreign trade. Having taken this fact into account, as well as the increased and reemerged needs of

society, needs stemming from the new realities, the 17th CPCZ Congress with full exactingness set the task: to hasten the all-round intensification of the national economy.

A revolutionary attitude to the present and future matters is reflected in the provisions to increase the national income by two-thirds in the coming 15 years, and at the same time to significantly reduce material and energy intensity. It is planned to raise the productivity of communal labor by nearly two-thirds. A big step in the pursuit of the strategic line is to be made as early as in the eighth 5-year period. At the end of that period, it is intended to raise the national income 18-19 percent, and in the Slovak Socialist Republic, even 23-25 percent. Some 92-95 percent of the increase in the national income will be obtained by raising the productivity of communal labor.

Our plans are intense because we hope to raise the living standards of the working people, to improve the quality of medical services, to settle important problems related to the protection of the environment, and so forth. In the eighth 5-year period, the growth rates of private consumption--compared with the seventh 5-year period--will double, and private consumption as a whole will rise 22 percent. It is essential to further modernize and reequip the production and technological base, and for this reason capital investments will increase 10-12 percent. Also, last but not least, it is necessary to constantly consolidate the defense capacity of the republic and of the entire socialist community.

The concept of economic policy for the eighth 5-year period is daring and mobilizing. Experience confirms: a high effectiveness cannot be achieved in an extensive way. If we intend to pursue a policy suiting the interests of the workers class and of all working people, a patriotic and internationalist policy, the party has no alternative and no other choice but intensification. The era of extensive growth belongs to the past.

Wherever intensive economic development is practiced and deepened, the effects are impressive. As an example one can quote such enterprises as the "Technometr" (Prague), the "Ball Bearings Plant" economic and production association (Povazska Bystrica), the "Skoda" (Plzen), the "CDK-PRAHA," the "Tesla-Holesovice," the Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear power plant, the "Slovnaft" (Bratislava), the chemical plants named after Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship (Litvinov), and others. They save raw materials and energy, raise labor productivity and the quality of goods, and are increasinlgy competitive on foreign markets.

Owing to intensification, the energy intensity of creating the national income, from the point of view of consuming prime fuel and energy resources, has been decreasing in the seventh 5-year period 1.7 percent annually against the planned 0.9 percent. Compared with the 1980 level, the consumption of oil and oil products, coal, iron ore, zinc, cement, and a number of other raw materials has absolutely decreased.

The 17th CPCZ Congress determined that it was essential: one--to ensure an increase in the national income without increasing the consumption of energy, raw, and other materials; two--to raise the national income at a rate higher than that of increasing the volume of industrial production; and three--to overcome the downward trend in the effectiveness of fixed assets and gradually to raise returns from them. Consequently, the new quality of economic growth implies a more effective utilization of all resources of production, a substantial increase in technical-economic parameters and in the technological level, and an improvement in the quality and consumer qualities of goods. The CPCZ Central Committee is convinced that there are all conditions to translate these plans into reality.

To hasten the growth of the national income, it is essential above all to make use of the significant possibilities and reserves created owing to the improved quality of labor, goods, and services. Very frequently, we simply forget about that. But after all, a higher quality of goods makes it possible to raise the value of consumer goods without increasing the amount of raw materials, energy, other materials, and funds used, and to reduce costs per unit of the national income.

Moreover, the processes related to the scientific-technological revolution--electronization, automation--imply a particularly accurate, qualified, reliable, in a word, high-quality labor. It is also essential to fully meet the population's growing demand for high-quality goods of new consumer qualities. This trend also predominates on foreign markets. The problems of quality apply to us all together and to each one individually--from a pupil of a vocational-technical school, a worker, foreman, and designer to a minister. This is a wide platform for dialogue, a field for concretely applying efforts so that each one is able to contribute his or her part to the progress of society, to a better satisfaction of its needs.

In proceeding from this principled point, the last congress of the CPSL, which constitutes a territorial organization of the CPCZ expressed dissatisfaction in connection with the slow growth of production of high-quality goods. It requested communists in the Slovak government, departments, production and economic associations, at enterprises, scientific research institutes, and in all sectors of management to plan, organize, and motivate production in such a way as to raise the share of commodities made in Slovakia at a high technical level at least to 25 percent in the current 5-year period.

In the Czech and the Slovak Socialist Republics, the number of party organizations which can see the wide scopes of the tasks confronting the country and which are in the front ranks of the struggle for high quality and efficiency is growing. For example, at the G. Dimitrov association of chemical enterprises in Bratislava the share of goods made at a high technical level amounts to 55 percent of the total production. At the Vitkovice metallurgical combine, particularly in its shop supplying goods for nuclear power stations, this share amounts to 43.1 percent. "Tatra" trucks enjoy a good reputation all over the world, and their technical level matches Europe's best. The same applies to some textile machines, particularly spindle-less spinning and knitting machines.

The struggle launched to raise efficiency and to rapidly provide resources is closely combined with structural changes in the economy. For example, machine building production will increase in the current 5-year period by approximately one-fourth, and the production of electronics, by more than two-thirds.

The switch over of the national economy to the tracks of intensive development decisively depends on a substantially faster application of the achievements of scientific-technological progress. The decisions of the June 1983 CPCZ Central Committee plenum traced a programmatic line for scientific-technological progress. It involves 31 scientific-technological and state special purpose programs closely tied with international obligations accepted by the CSSR within the framework of the comprehensive program for scientific-technological progress in CEMA member-states up to the year 2000. The program calls for our intensive participation in settling concrete problems related to electronization and comprehensive automation, in hastening the development of atomic power production, in the application of new kinds of materials, in developing and utilizing biotechnology. The implementation of this program gives us guarantees and opens great prospects for the construction of a developed socialist society, and makes it possible to define the range of scientifically substantiated research programs and programs for the technical reconstruction and modernization of the most important branches. We regard these programs as a fundamental task within economic and scientific-technological policy, and we will constantly direct the efforts of all branches, associations, enterprises, and the entire scientific research base at its implementation.

While taking into account the decisive role of scientific-technological development in intensifying the economy, the 17th CPCZ Congress emphasized the responsibility of leading functionaries in central organs for providing conditions for the development of innovative processes, and for determining the key measures and technical-economic parameters of technical development. General directors of production and economic associations and enterprise managers are directly responsible for hastening the adoption of scientific and technological achievements. They are supposed to adopt decisions on the innovative process and on its final results. But in reality they frequently push off this obligation onto special departments and institutes. This practice is to be nipped in the bud.

To train leading cadres in a qualified way, the CPSL Central Committee, in addition to other measures, has set about organizing theoretical and practical seminars for party and economic workers, their consultations with leading representatives of Czechoslovak and Soviet science. Such meetings have been dedicated, in particular, to the socialist way of life, the topics of small-scale chemical production [malotonazhnaya khimiya], the utilization of magnesite, the development of powder metallurgy, the production of instruments and appliances, the application of forecasting, the development of biotechnology, the application of computing equipment, the automation of planning and designing operations, and others. Collective discussions on pressing problems help raise the level of adopted decisions and pursue the party's policy. They have a positive effect on the way leading workers think, and permit one correctly and in good time to direct one's attention to the main things.

Capital construction makes up one of the fundamental spheres called upon to ensure that the achievements of scientific-technological progress are put into effect. The congress emphasized the need to be more resolute in intensifying the productive process and to direct capital investments to sectors which produce the greatest effects. The point is to reorientate capital construction from the construction of predominantly new facilities to the modernization and reconstruction of the existing ones, and to attain significant changes in increasing the effectiveness of the investment process.

The possibility of integrating the economies of fraternal countries ranks high among the advantages of socialism. This possibility has been predetermined by the political, economic, and social community of the socialist states, by their common interests and goals.

Although the successes scored by the socialist countries in economic cooperation are big and impressive, the level of this cooperation still does not meet the needs and possibilities of the present stage. The common task confronting us now in its full poignancy is to give up stereotypes and to display more initiative in implementing the decisions of the economic summit conference of CEMA member-states, and the directives of the party congresses. We in Czechoslovakia, a relatively small country, are particularly interested in deepening cooperation, primarily with the USSR, because we consider it as the only way possible and workable to hasten intensive economic development. I am confident that, as always, we will in this respect meet with full understanding on the part of Soviet comrades.

Our conviction is based on many positive results of mutually beneficial cooperation developing within the framework of inter-government agreements. Czechoslovakia participates in the construction of the Progress gas pipeline running from Yamburg toward the western Soviet border, in the construction of a mining and concentration combine in Krivoy Rog, and of other facilities. The Soviet Union continues to assist us in the construction of a subway in Prague and of nuclear power stations. Our cooperation is deepening in the electrical engineering and the machine building industry, particularly in the field of computer equipment.

An important role in tightening our ties is played by direct friendly contacts among oblasts, cities, and organizations. They make it possible to fruitfully exchange experiences in party and economic work, motivate competitions, efforts to improve quality and efficiency, to cultivate friendship among enterprises and scientific research institutes.

We fully join M.S. Gorbachev in his opinion that what now matters the most is to widely develop direct links, to create joint firms and associations. The positive results obtained owing to the new form of community are convincing evidence of this. A joint Czechoslovak-Soviet basic laboratory for problems related to artificial intelligence successfully works in Bratislava, and this has enabled the CSSR to participate in the program undertaken by CEMA member-states to create a new generation of computers.

International scientific collectives contribute significantly to the activity of the Scientific Research Institute for Stockbreeding in Nitra. Owing to this cooperation, we managed in a short time to close a large gap behind capitalist countries in transplating embryos and in breeding highly productive strains of cattle. We expect that the idea adopted recently by our government to establish direct ties between Czechoslovak enterprises and their counterparts in the socialist countrieswill provide favorable conditions for the full utilization of this new advanced form.

Progress in the economy calls for a deeper participation of the working people in management, for the application of brigade forms in labor organization and in the payment of wages. This is an effective way of putting into effect the principles of payments in accordance with the worker's real contribution, and of eliminating wage equalization. A resolute struggle is also to be waged against unearned incomes and against deviations from the socialist principles of payments in conformity with the work done. A condition for an all-round development of members of a socialist society is to consistently implement the principle "to each according to his needs, and from each according to his work." This principle expresses social justice and helps further promote democracy.

In the strategy of hastening economic and social development, even more importance is being attached to the growing role of the human factor. The goals set by the 17th Congress can only be implemented by people who are aware that the success in fulfilling the plans depends on a change in the quality of economic development, on intensification on the basis of scientific-technological progress, people able to make wide and energetic use of the benefits of the scientific-technological revolution and, while changing the world, to change themselves.

Even by itself, such an interpretation of development shows the importance attached by Marxism-Leninism to the personally in the system of economic and social relations as a whole under socialism. It also refutes the false allegations of bourgeois and right-wing opportunist ideologists who accuse real socialism of indifference to persoanlity problems and who contrast real socialism with the so-called "socialism with a human face." It is in the interests of society to promote all man's abilities. As noted at the congress, we need people capable of tackling new jobs. For this reason we regard improvements in vocational and intellectual qualities, the moral growth of people and collectives as the goal and the means of raising society to a higher level.

In the search for ways to expand the working people's participation in management and in elaborating state decisions, the CPCZ refers to the materials of the 27th CPSU Congress and finds in them many important ideas concerning socialist self-management. In the activity of the organs and organizations united in the National Front, in the work of legislative organs and people's committees, we endeavor to cultivate and to increasingly spread the ideas of people's self-management, to induce these organs to act not only on behalf of the people, but also with the people's direct participation. This is the point of view from which we assess the effectiveness of such existing and new forms of the working people's

participation in leadership and management as counterplanning, production conferences, the brigade forms of labor organization and payments, and the citizens' participation in the work of people's committees. Notwithstanding the obvious progress made in this sphere, the party is not satisfied with the present situation and strives for a more massive and more effective participation of people's representatives in leadership and management. We regard the consolidation of discipline, order, and legality as an organic part of developing democracy. A socialist society has no right to be lenient toward indiscipline, embezzlement of communal and private property, offenses, cheating, and other negative phenomena sharply criticized by the working people. This is why the struggle against such intolerable phenomena, particularly intensified in connection with the letter addressed by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium to party organs and organizations, has met with full support on the part of the broad public. We proceed from the point that the protection of communal property is a matter not only of internal affairs and justice organs, but also of collective self-defense, of efficient people's self-management.

Among the issues of consolidating Czechoslovak statehood, which are of principled importance for the CPCZ, the congress discussed the problems of nationality relations. The party will continue to take pains to consolidate, on the grounds of the federative structure, the united Czechoslovak state, fraternal relations and cooperation between both nations and among all nationalities in order to make the internationalist unity of Czechoslovak society even stronger. In the sphere of the national economy, we will foster the unity of the Czechoslovak economy on the basis of fully utilizing the resources and possibilities of both national republics; and in the state and political sphere, we will strengthen the guiding and coordinating functions of federal organs.

In the intellectual sphere, the party brings forward ever higher criteria of ideological activity. "The tasks set for the forthcoming period," it was noted at the congress, "are to be highly coupled with political educational and ideological work." Ideological, moral, and legal education is to be combined with the struggle to hasten the switch of the economy over to the track of intensification. Our ideological workers are called upon to explain even more convincingly the correlation between domestic policy, on the one hand, and the international situation and the struggle between socialism and capitalism, on the other. Proceeding from the interests of further promoting the educational standards of our nations and nationalities, of developing their culture, the congress set responsible tasks for workers of public education, scientists, cultural and art figures.

In implementing the program to hasten our society's socioeconomic development and all-round improvement, the party confronts new high requirements. For this reason the 17th CPCZ Congress paid much attention to raising the level of the preparation and efficiency of the communists themselves.

Party members in all spheres of life are called upon to practice a critical approach, not to restrict themselves to revealing and establishing problems, defects, and shortcomings, but to look for and to find the ways befitting

the spirit of the times to eliminate them. It is also essential to consider how to boost the efficiency of party organizations. This is why the congress so strongly emphasized the role and tasks of cadres entrusted by the party with the organization of and guidance in collectives.

In the 30's, the Soviet communists brought forward the slogan: "Cadres Determine Everything." The slogan was heard at the CPSU congresses, and it has also been adopted by our party. The 17th CPCZ Congress specified such qualities of the leading worker as "the ability to go in step with new tasks, to think independently and creatively, to assume responsibility, to be exacting with regard to himself and to others, and to treat people tactfully and in adherence to principle." The congress formulated concrete and critical requirements to leading workers in departments, branches, enterprises, people's committees, and public organizations. It called on all party organizations and on each communist to be aware of their high responsibility.

The proceedings of the 17th CPCZ Congress have shown that the party was equal to the requirements presented by the times. The congress once again manifested the party's political, ideological, and moral strength, unity, capability, and loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The congress has given the communists the feeling of confidence, filled them with resolve and optimism, inspired for further work. With the idea that the program mapped out by the 17th Congress meets the expectations, needs, and vital interests of all Czechoslovak people, of all our nations and nationalities, the party has developed a wide effort to spread it among the [words indistinct] has received this program as its own, and the people manifested their approval for it during the elections to representative organs, and support it with their constant daily work.

In the year marking the 65th anniversary of the CPCZ, we struggle to implement the new plans. Evidence of the role of our people's revolutionary vanguard are the overthrow of capitalism, the victory over fascism, and the successes scored in socialist construction. As the people's revolutionary vanguard, our party has always seen and sees the sense of its entire activity in service to the working people, in solicitude for their welfare, in the struggle for peace and progress. "On our path," Comrade G. Husak said, "there were also failures and defeats, but the communists have never, even in the most difficult moments, ceased their just struggle for the vital interests of the workers class, of all working people, for the better future of the peoples of Czechoslovakia." The awareness of this high responsibility for the cause of the party and the people, for the cause of socialism also fills Czechoslovak communists today.

Western ideologists would like to convince our people that without private ownership for the means of production we in Czechoslovakia will be unable to settle the problems of quality and efficiency. But we are convinced that as successfully as our country, under the conditions of a "cold war" and embargo, carried out industrialization and collectivization, and raised the cultural level of the people, this historic task will also be

accomplished, high quality and efficiency will be achieved. We will fulfill the plans when we manage to mobilize and inspire the masses and when they accept the party's cause as their own vital cause.

We are confident that, having overcome many obstacles on its path, having hardened in bitter battles, and having consolidated its Leninist character, our Communist Party will lead our nations and nationalities to new goals and new accomplishments.

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POLITICS POLAND

EDUCATION MINISTER ON NEW SCHOOL CURRICULA

AU281248 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Aug 86 pp 1,2

[Interview given by Joanna-Michalowska-Gumowska, minister of education and upbringing, to PAP reporter Urszula Kujawska: "The New School Year Starts In a Few Days Time" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Kujawska] Let us begin with pupils. A reform of curricula is commencing in secondary schools this year...

[Michalowska-Gumowska] Pupils in the first forms of secondary schools will begin their studies according to new, altered general education curricula. In this way, children completing the reformed elementary schools will experience a continuity of education according to the same, uniform curriculum concept. A complete novelty is the introduction of eight additional subjects chosen by the pupil -- one subject per year. This will be in accordance with personal interests and likes. They will serve to raise humanitarian and social knowledge. Let me recapitulate what these subjects are. They are: An introduction to economics, legal knowledge, an introduction to philosophy, problems of modern civilization, science and the development of human knowledge, environmental protection, information science, and selected topics concerning pedagogy and psychology. The decision to teach these subjects this year has been made by school education councils with reference to the readiness of schools to actually teach them. Some 85 percent of colleges of general education have said that they can teach at least three of these subjects. Of course, the subject offered differ from school to school. Education committees have confirmed this state of affairs, accepting the decisions of the school education councils.

[Kujawska] Certain changes in the organization of the school year are also foreseen...

[Michalowska-Gumowska] Not major ones, but nevertheless important ones. We have abandoned the practice of education councils freely establishing vacation periods and additional school-free Saturdays. Now all dates will be firmly established. In addition, schools will conduct lessons during one Saturday each month, on a Saturday that is a working day for all. Thus we have joined the rhythm of the work of the national economy -- the parents go to work, and their children to school. However, during 6-day weeks

schools will operate according to separate plans, thanks to which we will not increase a child's education hours. His daily attendance will be somewhat shorter. Two separate plans are certainly an inconvenience for schools, but not such a great one that it cancels out the advantages for children. And a steady work rhythm is very important for a young, developing organism. Results depend on it.

[Kujawska] However, these results depend mainly on the knowledge of teachers and their ability to convey it. It is generally believed that schools do not give preference to the best teachers and do not encourage educated and qualified people to work in education. This can be blamed on the wages system in education...

[Michalowka-Gumowska] Every year in September the government, acting in accordance with the Teachers Charter, revises teachers wages. This year it has allocated Z6.5 billion for this purpose, which means Z3,271 for every teacher. This is of course an average figure. There are many other elements involved, and that is why wage rises will vary. Some teachers will receive less and others more. But going back to the question, I wish to tell you that we too are not satisfied with the wages system in education. That is why we are seeking solutions which reward good work, honest effort, and authentic achievement. For example, this year we have considerably increased bonuses for specialist qualifications so that raising qualifications may possess a material dimension. We will not stop there. In future we want to introduce more incentives so that the payrolls in every school reflect real achievements, and not just length of service and qualifications gained once and for all. We will discuss this topic with the teaching community.

However, it is not just the wages system that determines the results of teachers' work. That is why our program is much broader and encompasses everthing that lays the foundation of a strong school. But this is a topic for a separate interview.

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POLITICS POLAND

PILGRIMAGE FROM BOSTON HONORS POPIELUSZKO

Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish No 34, 24 Aug 86 p 4

[Excerpts] On August 12, there arrived in Poland a pilgrimage of more than 100 persons from the state of Massachusetts which was led by the metropolitan of Boston, Cardinal Bernard F. Law, and accompanied by Boston suffragans Bishop Lawrence Joseph Riley and Bishop Daniel A. Hart as well as the prelate, Father Stanislaw Sypek, parish priest for the Boston Polish parish. Among the American pilgrims were Massachusetts Senator William Bolger and the wife of the Boston mayor, Kitty Dukakis [sic]. Among the guests was also a Jewish delegation. The purpose of the visit to Poland was to take part in ceremonies at Jasna Gora on 15 August and attend a service at Auschwitz honoring the 45th anniversary of the death of Saint Maksmylian Kolbe. The American pilgrims will also visit John Paul II's birthplace at Wadowice.

Before the group's take-off from the airport in Boston, Cardinal Bernard F. Law said: "Through our visit to Poland, we hope to be strong enough to witness our faith to others. If we can do something good for the Polish people, I will be satisfied. We believe that here, at the sources of the rich Polish heritage, we can learn many things".

At the Warsaw airport, the guests were welcomed by Polish Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp and Bishop Jerzy Dabrowski, deputy secretary of the Episcopal Council. The welcoming party also included representatives of the Religious Affairs Bureau, the Foreign Ministry and the charge d'affaires of the US Embassy in Poland, John David, and the first secretary of the embassy and consul.

The American guests spent the first day of their visit becoming acquainted with Poland's history and recent events and decided that it was necessary to pay a visit to the St. Stanislaw Kostka Church to pay homage to Father Jerzy Popieluszko who was murdered on 19 October 1984. The pilgrims who arrived in the company of Cardinal Jozef Glemp were greeted by the priest of Zoliborz Parish, Father Prelate Teofil Bogucki. After prayer in the church...the guests visited Father Jerzy Popieluszko's grave. They laid a wreath there and said a Rosary after which Cardinal Bernard F. Law said a prayer specially prepared for the occasion: "Immortal Father, hear the prayer of the archbishop and pilgrims from Boston who have come to Poland to learn about the unusual history of this nation, how to fulfill their mission in the Church of Your Everlasting Son and to unite to praise and proclaim Your plan of Creation and Salvation for all inhabitants of our archdiocese. We are gathered at the grave of the earnest priest, Father

Jerzy Popieluszko. He untiringly told the truth that You are the defender of the rights of all that dominate the creation through their work. His life and death inspired the archdiocese of Boston and people throughout the world. We praise you for his devotion to his calling which sacramentally united the work of numan hands with the sacrifice made on the Cross by your Son, our Everlasting and Highest Priest. Today we offer you a prayer which is adapted from one of his pastoral prayers and with which we have undertaken this pilgrimage: Father, we pray that the Church of Christ surround with its love all who suffer for justice and freedom, for Pope John Paul II and that the Word of God that he proclaims bring abundant fruit, that we not squander our rich spiritual heritage, for our Fatherland, that it grow in justice, love and freedom for the good of the entire world, for the mass media that they broadcast only the truth,, for the liberation of all unjustly imprisoned, for the employment of all who have unjustly been deprived of their work or cannot find work enough to support ehir families, for the leaders of government that they be guided by a spirit of justice and love, that loneliness, tears, suffering, the innocently spilled blood of the victims of abortion, crime and terrorism and all other victims of violence contribute to a growth in solidarity between people, that faith, hope and love grow in our hearts, we pray that you hear us Lord. We also give special prayer to You that all of our rpiests be guided, like Father Jerzy Popieluszko, by justice without any restrictions on their identity as pastors and dispensers of the holy sacraments and that in spite of all, they strive to offer the world all that they can.

"We pray that You show compassion for his soul and beg that You restore in the hearts of the people the power and hope that he gave them and for which he gave up his life".

Welcoming the guests from the United States, the Polish Primate then said: "Dear Cardinal from Boston, dear bishops, priests, brothers and sisters who have visited us from the other side of the ocean. I give you my best wishes and welcome you to Warsaw Cathedral.

"This is not a large cathedral but a very honored one because it is the center of life for the Warsaw archdiocese. The crypt of this cathedral contains the graves of people who have given much to the church and fatherland. The place in which this cathedral is located has seen much suffering in defense of what is most important in the life of our country -- freedom.

"I hope that the prayers offered to God from here will lead to a better understanding of the universality of the church which is the same in America, Poland and everywhere that the Word of Christ is proclaimed, that the church bring about friendship between nations, peace in the world and that the church and our service strengthen the bonds of friendship between Poland and the American people".

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POLITICS POLAND

BIBLE SERIES ON TV DRAWS CRITICISM IN CATHOLIC PRESS

Technical Aspects 'Manipulate' Viewers

Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No 35, 31 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Tadeusz Szyma: "Illustrated Religious Study"]

[Text] For some time now, television has stooped to present us a unique religious series every two weeks at dinner time on Saturday evenings. Having seen in the television schedule the title of this cycle which reminds one of the inglorious memory of Kosidowski's tales, I decided to see just what this program might be and overcoming my aversion to the babbling box with pictures, I patiently sat through two of the little films. I saw the first one just before summer vacation and the second just recently on 9 August. I have already had enough. At the same time, I feel it is my duty to settle accounts with what I had seen and I felt that I had every right to feel that the random samples were typical of the entire cycle. Professor Witold Tyloch lead the production as the scientific consultant to the large group of persons making this little popularization. In both viewings, I saw the name of Leszek Skrzydlo in the credits listed for three different roles as author of the scenography and commentary and as director of some of the chapters.

The first chapter had something in common with the Bible because it recalled the persistently old and naive interpretation of the teachings of the Book of Genesis. It also mentioned the newest interpretations as well as attempts to scientifically explain such uncommon events as the manna from heaven and the passage of the Red Sea. All of this was done to justify the shocking notion that "the Bible gains much when it loses its sacred character". After all, everyone knows (or can at least guess) that "there are no miracles" and that science (and technology) are a powerful key, etc., etc...At times like this, I am reminded of a sarcastic poetic joke by Zbigniew Herbert about how the discovery of the wheel undermined faith in God among the progressive thinkers of the Stone Age: "..." (31 July 1981 law on control of publications and public performances, article 2, points 3 and 8 (DZIENNIK USTAW, No 20, item 99 1983 and No 44, item 204).

The other chapter of "Bible Stories" that I saw referred only indirectly to the New Testament and was supposed to be devoted to the church in its first centuries. It turns out that it presented an extremely simplified and selective image about how Church doctrine was forced onto civilization or rather certain doctrinal

differences that existed in early Christianity. The emphasis on the diversity of sects, the ancient controversies and doctrinal differences with special accentuation of the Nestorian and monophysite heresies followed a twisted path to the conclusion that "nothing is ever finished" and that all is the results of centuries of work. That is supposed to be the sacred truth but what it is subtly trying to suggest (again aimed at the acumen of the intelligent audience which may not notice the semantic and logical abuse of enlightened souls) is something meant to shake all value of the revelation. After all, even some of the popes spoke out for theological ideas that were later suppressed. This obviously one-sided propaganda, poorly hidden behind a facade of objectivity and science, was masked in color images of religious significance. The artlessly displayed reproductions of various works of art such as the paintings of Rembrandt, El Greco, Michelangelo, Breughel and Rublev or Polish folk sculpture with its characteristic representations of a sorrowful Christ were supposed to lure the viewer just like the oriental landscapes used in earlier segments of the cycle. In this case, however, it was nothing but chaff. The sign of the program's primitivism and bad taste was the introduction to all of this of flashing and neon-like borders around the presented images of the Holy Child, Mother of God and the Crucifix during a few words of explanation of the doctrinal intricacies associated with the debate over the divine-human nature of Christ. These types of tricks aimed at suggesting (along with some map of old Christian villages) the educational nature of the film give us some idea of the real attitude that these television religious experts have toward all that is sacred. Hocus-pocus explanation of the supernatural only shows how well modern audiovisual technology can be used to serve didactics justly based on nothing more than demonstrative gestures.

"..." (The 31 July 1981 law on control of publications and public performances, article 2, point 6 (DZIENNIK USTAW, No 20, item 99: 1983, DZIENNIK USTAW, No 44 item 204))

p.s. After I had finished writing this editorial, I read in the latest PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI (No 34, 1986) some observations by Father Jerzy Banak on the same subject. He shared my own views about the oversimplifications and bias in these films. He did surprise me, however, by stating that "the excellent film images were ruined by the commentary". Can even a Bible expert allow himself to be snared by a visual lure and fail to see it for the manipulation that it is? Images and words form an unbreakable whole in a film and especially an educational film and if one hinders the other, this means that both are simply no good.

Priest Faults Program As 'Pseudoscientific'

Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish No 34, 24 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Jerzy Banak: "The Bible On TV"]

[Text] With its cycle, "At the Sources of Religion", Polish Television is presenting on Saturday evenings segments of a film on the Bible. I have watched them with mixed feelings. I admire the beautiful pictures of oriental nature as well as the very well-chosen monuments of ancient culture. As the

director of this series, Leszek Skrzydlo has used great knowledge to choose his illustrations of biblical subjects. However, the excellent film images are ruined by the commentary. One is struck and even irritated by the oversimplifications. Throughout the world, there have been made very many educational films about the Bible like this one and we can see them on video cassettes. The narrations are usually the work of entire teams of specialists and this guarantees their objectivity. In this Polish version, the author of the narration is anonymous. Who wrote this? Was it not Leszek Skrzydlo? A narration which shows enormous historical and philological knowledge cannot be the work of a film-maker. No one would believe it. The credits list a scientific consultant and a well-known specialist but no name is given for the narration. And justly so because I know well enough how much prestige the author would lose were his name to be known. Therefore, I would like to ask just who the author of the narration is. Why is he hiding? Is he afraid of something?

The chief sin of this narration is its pseudoscientific nature. It does dress itself up as science but only a naive individual would think that this science is as real as the sculptures, statues, stalls and folios that he is seeing. And this is the essence of the manipulation. What the eye sees is real but the ear is hearing a prepared, controlled and biased text. The old played-out accusations and classic repertory of propaganda is served up in elegant fashion, in new packaging, perfumed and in reasonable portions often in the form of hypotheses. For example, the narrator, in reference to the biblical miracles, says: "Science has succeeded in rationally explaining all of these miracles". Is that so? It is a shame that they did not share any of these explanations with us. Gentlemen, the age of the 19th-century rational optimist is long gone. Where are we anyway? Quousque tandem? How long must the last century's religious ideas already discredited by science continue being ressurected?

All segments of the film suggest a complete and total relationship between the Bible and the world of oriental cultures or as it stated "between the religion of the Hebrews and the old cultures that existed in these lands". What is really surprising is how one can repeat such anachronistic and long-ago discarded statements. It is true that in the 19th century, under the influence of the boisterous growth of Semitic philology, the reading of oriental literaure and archeological disoveries, there did appear suggestions that the Bible only repeats everything that had already long been written. At that time, some people even called the Bible "a great swindle". These views were championed by various types of journalists and people looking for sensation but they have not survived their creators. The world of science has turned away from them with contempt and will not even bother to discuss their absurd statements.

It is true that the Holy Writings do share certain traditions with many other ancient works of literature. However, the fact that the great flood is also mentioned in "Gilgamesh" or "Enuma Elish" does not at all detract from the authority of the Bible. It is simply that certain traditions about events of the very remote past have been incorporated into all of these works. In the Old Testament, these traditions are very originally treated in a monotheistic spirit. The greatness of the Bible lies not in the fact that it describes events that no one else has ever described but that it talks about them in a way that no one else had ever done. Although we encounter many of the same ideas, images and

even impressions in Sumerian, Babylonian, Phoenecian and Egyptian writings, no serious student has dared to suggest that there is such a simple relationship between all of them. Even the use of similar words, gestures or rites does not prove, as F.J. Doelger writes, "the derivation of one culture from another but only the common source of their spiritual and social life. These are only customs that various cultures, completely independent of one another, have taken from everyday life and used to form symbols of completely different meanings". The Bible (although in barely a few cases) says the same things as books from other cultures but says them in its own distinct way. In saying the same things, it says something different. It talks about salvation. As no one else ever has, it talks about history as the actions of a single God to save mankind. It is therefore no copy of Sumerian, Egyptian or any other books. If one were to look at everything in the same way that this film does, one would say that Mickiewicz's "Pan Tadeusz" is just another version of Pasek's "Memoires". Both works talk about banquets, games, hunting, palaces, forests and the nobility. It would be nonsense to say that both books are about the same things even though we do find similar or even identical ideas, thoughts, images, descriptions and even words in both works.

Here is one example: the very fragile and totally unaccepted hypothesis that the Ugarite Yah is the forerunner of the biblical Yahweh is elevated by this film to the rank of science. And this has been done to discreetly suggest (what elegance!) again that the Judeo-Christian god was created through the evolution of religious ideas. For every unbiased scholar, that is an a priori notion that has nothing in common with the real biblical image of Jahweh. In spite of what the film's narrator suggests, God of the Bible is a completely original god. He has no analogies with known ancient gods. Proper science now looks with the proper amount of distance even at the similarities found in Ugarite literature. Jahweh of the Bible was not born nor does he stand like those of the Assyro-Babylonian cosmologies. He is always "at the start" (chapter 1.1), the "first and the last" (Isaiah 41.4, 44.6, 48.12). In the oldest biblical traditions, God is the One, the Unchanging and the Eternal. No one can see, limit, penetrate or uncover Him. He is the absolutely first. As X.L. Dufour said: "Alien to the Bible are the never-ending Egyptian and Babylonian litanies of titles that multiply themselves around the pagan gods".

There is no other rational explanation of the phenomenon of Israeli monotheism aside from acceptance of the real and factual revelation of God in the history of Israel. Unless we accept that fact, we will never why an Abraham raised in a sea of polytheism became a montheist. We must assume the supernatural revelation of God to Abraham because there is no other way we can explain why this man became a worshipper of the One God. The idea of the One God emerging from the exceptionally well-developed polytheism of the East (some states had as many as several thousand gods) can only be explained by God's direct manifestation of himself to Man.

It seems that the chief concern of the narrative is to desacralize the Bible. This is clearly demonstrated by its statement that "the Bible gains much once it loses its sacral character and when it is read as a work of human thought". That is an attempt that is doomed to fail. Several decades ago, the very same thing (although we must admit with more subtlety) was said by F. Delitzsch, H. Zimmern, H. Winckler and P. Jensen who stunned by new archeological discoveries

and the hasty conclusions of the Religionsgeschichtliche Schule School of religious history formulated views in which, as one of their critics says, "fantasy fought for a better world with ignorance and megalomania". Lumping the Bible together with works from other cultures as did the romantics of the first period of pan-Babylonian euphoria has been justly rejected by scholars. Scholars of the measure of A. Deimel, P. Dhorme and A. Krichner long ago showed the differences between age-old myths and the content of the Bible and very effectively defended its originality and inner unity against the generalizations of fantasists whose works were so amateur. In a word, a very good film has been ruined by a banal, unobjective and biased commentary exhuming old ideas. The amalgamation of "played-out" and long-discredited ideas and groundless generalizations served up by this film is still just the same old Kosidowski tricks even if it is, we must admit, a more intelligent form. However, we must not be worried by this film nor by thousands of other similar attempts to extinguish the eternal brilliance and everlasting beauty of the One Book. And this film has met the same fate as Kosidowski -- public suspicion, little or no public response and a rapid fall into oblivion. For years now, we have already been accustomed to the fact that Polish Television will not take us seriously.

12261
CSO: 2600/659

POLITICS POLAND

PZPR PAPER REPORTS COUNTRY LEADS EUROPE IN NEW PRIESTS

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] Every year, the number of Catholic priests in the world goes down by 1964. Throughout the world, 6333 new priests are ordained every year but at the same time, 7258 die and 1049 leave the priesthood to pursue other life-styles. The church hierarchy is especially alarmed at the diminishing number and outright shortage of priests in countries such as France, Belgium and Italy. There are increasingly fewer monks, nuns and deacons. For example, in the last 10 years, the number of monks has decreased by 31,600 and nuns by 20,600.

According to the data from "Church Statistical Yearbook for 1984" which was recently published in Rome, Poland leads the world in the number of new priests every year. At the present time, every third newly-ordained priest in Europe is a Pole. A similar lead is taken in Africa by Zaire which produces every fourth priest on that continent.

Last year, we had 22,381 Catholic priests in Poland and therefore, every 10th priest in Europe is a Pole.

12261
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POLITICS POLAND

BRIEFS

LIQUOR STORE PICKETED--On 4 August 1986, during a picket in front of the liquor store in Piwna Street in Warsaw, 54 customers entered the establishment over the course of an hour. The next day there were no pickets and exactly twice as many customers purchased alcohol. Over the 3-1/2 hours in which the picketers were observed, no one attempted to stop anyone from entering the liquor store. Government official acknowledge that it is illegal to picket liquor stores unless those persons involved have received official permission. [Excerpts] [Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish No 34 24 Aug 86 p 4 12261

PRICE INCREASES--The price increase contradance is continuing. In August prices were increased for meat and for foreign mail and packages. At the beginning of September, retirement pay and pensions and the wages of educational employees will be increased and the cost of domestic airline flight tickets will rise. [Excerpts] [Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish No 34, 24 Aug 86 p 4] 12261

KOMENDER'S TALKS IN COLOMBIA-- Zenon Komender, deputy chairman of the State Council, who went to Colombia to attend the inauguration of President Virgilio Barco, was received by him and had talks with ranking Colombian officials about the development of Polish-Colombian relations. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9-10 Aug 86 p 7 AU] /12624

BARYLA ADDRESSES CONFERENCE--Two months after the 10th PZPR Congress ended, a conference of enterprise and basic party organizations' secretaries from central offices and institutions, is being held at Central Committee. Its aim is to exchange experience and first impressions gathered in the course of party influence on the implementation of the Congress resolutions in the work enterprises, institutions, and offices. Jozef Baryla, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, stressed at the outset that the party fulfills its leading role through the people. That is why the enterprise committees active in the leading institutions and ministries have enormous opportunities for inspiring innovative forms and methods of implementation of the party resolutions. The personal example of the leaderships of ministries and joining together of the service and party values is of great educational value. We wish to consider today how the 2 months have been used since the congress, said Jozef Baryla, what new values came up in the life of the party and its milieux organizations, what processes have already been initiated, where the barriers are, what has changed in party relations and among non-party members? These questions will be answered in the discussion at this conference. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 3 Sep 86 LD] /12624

CSO: 2600/677

POLITICS ROMANIA

FAILURE TO GET RID OF STREET VENDORS DEPLORED

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by Rodica Serban: "Through the Routes of Occasional Trade: Greater Perseverance in Cleaning the Street of 'Polluting' Elements"]

[Text] Over 2 months ago, in the issue of 18 May, our newspaper published the article titled "The Occasional Trade Routes Have Begun To Dry Up, But Not All...," in which there were pointed out the measures undertaken by the competent forums to eliminate illicit practices of peddling, with the selling of "merchandise" of a more than dubious origin and at exorbitant prices, on streets, in squares, and in other public places. On that occasion, it was stated that, although in the respective "routes" the traders (read "profiteers" and "parasites") have decreased, the phenomenon still persists, which requires perseverance and firmness in applying the announced measures.

This is also the idea stressed in various letters received at the editorial office as a result of the above-mentioned article, letters that, urging the continuation of the action begun, furnish new cases and arguments in this regard. For instance, one of the readers, Ilie Iordachescu of Bucharest, No 14 Energeticienilor Boulevard, undertook a real investigation in the district, whose results he related to us: "The majority of the inhabitants of the capital donate hours and days of work so that our city may be ever more beautiful and cleaner. Consequently, those individuals who defy our work and efforts fill us with indignation. We are fully aware of public opinion's role in cleaning up the street. In sector 3, there is no 'Tribune of Democracy' where these individuals, the practicers of illegal trade, can be discussed. I must say that, unfortunately, the radical steps that we expected have not been taken. The most prevalent 'trade' is in seeds. We wonder: From what fields do these 'saleswomen' gather such quantities that they have them from one harvest to another and sell them incessantly? People say that it would not be a bad idea to look for the 'loopholes' in the granaries, silos, CFR [Romanian railroad] yards, and oil and halvah factories in order to stop the 'supply' of the seed vendors, who get in your way at every step. In front of the Diplomat sweetshop, the personnel cannot keep up with the task of sweeping up the hulls that these persons leave behind them. It is also the same at the subway station located at the intersection of Leontin Salajan Boulevard with Chimistilor. In front of the food units in the zone there are true 'barrages' of vendors of seeds and other trifles, also very active around general schools

54, 92, 98, and others. In our district, we have a modern movie theater, the Gloria, with a summer garden. When the movie is exciting, then you awaken with a whole 'crew' of such vendors, who go among the rows of seats yelling 'Good seeds, boys' at the top of their lungs and peddle their 'merchandise' despite the protests of the audience. They are also present at the swimming pools in the zone--Titan, IOR-2 [Romanian Optical Industry], etc. I have seen how they get 10 lei for a handful of pumpkinseeds, not even 50 grams!--so that they have incredible earnings, many thousands of lei per month! I feel that more energetic actions on the part of the authorities should be organized, in which we, the citizens, would also participate, so as to uproot this way of living on the backs of others, which, moreover, spoils the appearance and cleanliness of the street, the civilization of the surroundings."

Viorel Tudor, also of Bucharest, No 10 Alexandria Road, also mentions the situations at the Grivita stop, the Cringasi marketplace, the intersection of Alexandria Road with Margeanului Street, etc., specifying that at these points the respective "itinerants" have been caught in the act more than once and punished according to the law. However, the "sentence" that they drew was not the one that we all want: to get a job. On the contrary, they organized a "lookout" of their own and, on a signal, when the law approaches, they disappear. However, the citizens are convinced that it is possible to find a way to stop them, despite the "lookout" set up.

Continuing, the author of the letter adds: "The cases of those itinerants who do not display their 'merchandise,' but 'recommend' it--discreetly--in the ear, should also be noted. Proceeding along Lipscani Street a few days ago, someone whispered to me that he had some 'beauties,' 'exactly to order,' brought from overseas. Nearby, there is a restaurant where, likewise, in whispers, cigarettes are offered to you or you are tempted with various games of chance. I for one do not fall into such 'traps' set by swindlers, but I have seen suckers who let themselves be tricked, and it is a pity, because they lose money earned through work. These are aspects of which every citizen disapproves. With such specimens, the penalties should be harsher, the punishments more severe, so as to curb their appetite for resuming the practice of profiteering again and again. Our suggestion is for the militia to be more active; the lawman, even if he is off duty or on leave, should not pass indifferently by such phenomena. Intransigent behavior would stimulate public opinion to side more firmly with the authorities in the activity of eliminating a polluting phenomenon."

To the same effect and in similar terms, Dumitru Enciu of 39 Drumul Taberei Street and other citizens also wrote to us, asking for a greater stimulation of public opinion, the performance of convergent actions, with the participation of the citizens and of the representatives of the people's councils and of the militia bodies, and the doing of constant checking, with systematic rechecking and drastic, exemplary measures.

This is also our opinion. It is important that, once launched, the "offensive" should not stop until this form of parasitism, only apparently benign, disappears completely. However, we emphasize once again that, without the support of the citizens, without the firm, unequivocal, brave manifestation of

public opinion, no action, however well organized by various forums, will have the anticipated effect. First, because, without the cooperation of the customers, this "trade" dies out. Second, let us not forget that we, the citizens, are everywhere--witnesses or victims of these profiteers--and the representatives of city hall, of the law-enforcement bodies, cannot be omnipresent. Through combined, continual efforts it is possible to eliminate for good the possibility of practicing illicit trade, harmful in all respects.

12105
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POLITICS ROMANIA

PHILOSOPHY'S ROLE IN EDUCATION, SOCIETY ASSESSED

Bucharest CONTEMPORANUL in Romanian 29 Aug 86 pp 8, 10

[Interview with University Prof Ludwig Grunberg by Elena Solunca: "The Need for Rethinking"]

[Excerpts]

[Question] What are or ought to be the criteria of philosophical criticism which would enable it to exercise its proper role in society, just as literary criticism is able to do, as you correctly pointed out?

[Answer] The purpose of philosophical criticism isn't merely to explore the valuable aspects of philosophical works translated into Romania and to plunge headfirst into the turbulent waters of contemporary critical dialogue, but also to issue value judgments with regards to works belonging to our own philosophical movements, on the basis of a "free and public examination" ("eine freie und offentliche Prufung," as Kant put it), so that the separation of genuine from false values can be brought about with moral responsibility and intellectual competence (even when those false values are dressed up in the deceptive clothing of "essential pronouncements" or in clumsy attempts at politicizing). And there is something else as well. Through such names as Adrian Iliescu, Vasile Macoviciuc, Adrian Miroiu, Cristian Petru, Toma Roman, and Dan Oprescu, to mention but a few, our new generation injects a certain tone into our philosophical publications apart from professionalism and the analytical spirit. I believe that G. Calinescu was right that "the most positive critical accomplishment is the discovery of an incipient personality in a young person."

As a relatively distinct part of hermeneutics, philosophical criticism cannot have a more important goal than that of examining philosophical works from the point of view of their value, encouraging or discouraging certain choices and thus constituting a prolegomenon to original philosophical creativity.

[Question] How should philosophy be taught to students who are studying science? What sort of training should be given to those who wish to dedicate themselves to philosophy?

[Answer] We feel the need to train cadres of specialists who take a special interest in problems of history, scientific theory and art, people with a wide cultural horizon and a solid understanding of the great contemporary clash of ideas, achieved through studying original sources (which requires, of course, knowledge of major foreign languages.) As for cultivating an interest in philosophy in our new generation of mathematicians, physicists, geneticists, biochemists, economists or linguists, that could be accomplished by having them take philosophy courses later on in their careers as well, nearer to graduation, by promoting interdisciplinary research--as was emphasized during the Congress of Science and Pedagogy--by integrating their specialized knowledge into a general system of values and by stimulating research in the philosophy of science.

I am expressing these thoughts starting out from the premise that the proceedings of the 13th Congress of the RCP, which conferred upon philosophy a importance of first rank (considering it the "backbone" of contemporary Romanian socialist culture), require us to improve our activities in this area in order to fulfill our promises and do what is expected of us.

[Question] What do you think will be the social and human function of philosophy in the future?

[Answer] As long as philosophy takes root in a society which has respect for it, it is mankind's axiological guide on the road to progress, to building that type of society in the future where, as Marx put it, philosophy's humanist ideal--"man as supreme being for man"--will become a fact of everyday life. I don't know what will be the function of philosophy in the society of the future. One of the most beautiful philosophy books of our century, "Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus," teaches us that "what we cannot speak about we must pass over in silence." Following this teaching, allow me to end on a note of silence full of questions.

/6662
CSO: 2700/316

SOCIOLOGY GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

INDUSTRY, SCHOOLS COOPERATE IN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Robotron Computer Center

East Berlin JUNGE GENERATION in German No 5, 1986 pp 41-43

[Article by Matthias Gaebler, FDJ secretary for R&D, Robotron Elektronik VEB: "Today's Talent--Tomorrow's Inventors"]

[Text] Vitality in the growth of our economy is only assured when new key technologies, with which we can open the gates into the new millenium, are successfully introduced. Microelectronics and the computer technology which is based upon it are first among these technologies.

In all the industrial nations and others as well, the orientation of productive forces towards high-tech industries and key technologies is in high gear. This development provides us with an inexhaustible source of substantial economic growth and political stability.

We cannot overlook the tense class conflict and the related external complications. The unhealthy blending of monopoly, high technology and military-industrial complexes, above all in the United States, has to be broken down by a tight linking of scientific-technical advances and the excellence of socialism.

Man Still Main Productive Force

Modern technology is appearing everywhere and in all spheres of social life, including leisure time. Even with the massive application of computer and automation technology in the economy alone, the desired effects are not yet attainable. As to which prerequisites or prior achievements are decisive, Erich Honecker stated at the 10th Conference of the SED Central Committee: "In the final analysis, the training of people and the level of guidance activity will decide how well the most modern technologies can be converted into a great economic system."

The use of this modern technology, therefore, places new and demanding requirements on training. Only broad mastery of new technologies, and intense

work in new areas, provide the conditions in which the latest discoveries of science and technology can be reminted into practical and tangible economic results.

Since man is and remains the main productive force, and man represents the decisive force with his work, abilities, interests and needs, and since it is this force alone which dictates the rate of acceleration, you have to begin early enough to develop his abilities and preparedness to master the new tasks. That requires recognizing talent in the early years, and giving "tailor-made" assignments. In order to achieve top performances in the fields of microelectronics and computer science, including software development, we are forced to make long-term investments in the areas of professional and college preparation. Indeed, this would require friendly cooperation between industry and primary, professional and college education.

Robotron Student Computer Center--A Form of Talent Support

The Student Computer Center (SRZ) is a Robotron-sponsored facility located at the Pioneer Palace in Dresden. It serves to promote the development of talented students between the 7th and 10th school years (ages 13 to 16), who spend some of their free time in a meaniningful way here and get the chance to familiarize themselves with computer technology in an exciting and interesting form. Since the school children have already been exposed for years now to production and research work in the fields of ESP [retail markup], PA [patent application] and WPA [practical scientific applications?] in the various companies of our combines, this new means of training will meet the demands of our times and direct students towards innovative and scientific work in the key technologies at the right time.

The SRZ was opened on 15 Oct 1984, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the (founding of the) GDR, and was handed over to the students as a component of the Youth Center "Microelectronics and Robot Technology" which is run by the FDJ District Directorate of Dresden.

The SRZ is directed and coordinated by a consortium, in which the Academy of Pedagogical Science, the FDJ, the City Council, the SRZ and the Pioneer Palace of Dresden are all represented along with the Robotron concerns in the Dresden area.

The annual acceptance of 50 students in the SRZ is based on the selection from its schools of students in the 7th class who have passed a suitability test and have been confirmed by a commission under direction of the city school board. The students then have the choice of taking part in the working group for microelectronics or data processing, with an emphasis on either hardware or software.

In the microelectronics working group, they spend two hours a week first learning transistor electronics and the fundamentals of digital technology, integrated circuits and simple programmable systems. This program is continued in the eighth class with introductions to memory technology, higher programmable systems, microprocessor technology and the applications of the "polycomputer" (mainframe system) and the minicomputer. Finally, in the ninth

class they are concerned with microcomputer and robot guidance, where among other things a retired assembly robot is used (although not yet completely).

In the data processing work group, the students are busy with the development and application of computer programs on various types of computers at the following levels:

Seventh class: Solved algorithms and program flow charts, and portable- and programmable calculators.

Eighth class: BASIC programming language, programmable calculators, and use of computer terminals with monitors--Level 1 (on a mini-computer system).

Ninth class: Continued BASIC, microcomputer operating systems, introduction to the Pascal programming language, and use of computer terminals with monitors--Level 2 (on an office computer).

In the fourth year, that is, the tenth class, the students in both areas of work carry out a practical exercise and familiarize themselves with computer-aided work procedures at the Robotron enterprises. The first practical exercise in this form will start in the fall of 1986, and the goal is to allow the students to get involved above all in the youth research collectives. This activity must of course be well prepared for, and here the FDJ bears the responsibility.

For error-free program completion in the SRZ, a close continuous and long-term cooperation with the Robotron combine is essential. This comradeship is not limited to the not-inconsiderable equipment such as microcomputers, printers, measuring devices, electronic components and tools, mainframe computers, pocket calculators up to office computer systems and the already mentioned robots. The comradeship also includes the providing of demanding assignments which come out of the science and technology segment of the plan, among other things, and also includes selection of the working group leaders and suitable caretakers. In this manner, for example, assignments such as the construction of a series of experimental circuits for the demonstration of a user solution in relation to computer guidance up to and including robot guidance are given to the students. Further assignments, such as applications of components and programs for office computers and microcomputers, are intended for the "Messe der Meister von Morgen" [Future Master Craftsmen Fair] exhibits.

The data processing work group was given the task of compiling a computer program library for various types of computers at the "Teach and Learn" Complex.

At the end of the first year, all the students have had their work evaluated, and as a result, many interesting programs have been created for pocket calculators and small computers. They form the beginning of a software library in a software catalog. An effort is being made to use small groups to create number of innovative displays and programs which can be reused. The students in the microelectronics working group are creating experimental boards to represent the basic functions of microelectronic integrated circuits and microcomputer parts.

In preparation is the employment of microelectronics with computer-directed user connections as a basic component of a developmental plan for Interskola 1984.

Already today, the great commitment and satisfaction of practically all the students is clearly noticeable. The achievements, some of which are excellent, effectively confirm the correctness and at the same time the necessity of establishments such as the SRZ. In the two hours weekly of working group activity and the extra two hours of later individual work in the computer laboratory, a sense of the discoverer's satisfaction and the explorer's drive has developed. Those extra hours are under thorough guidance of college technical personnel, just as all the other SRZ activities do. Along with the reinforcement of acquired mathematical-physical knowledge, the students are introduced to scientific work. From theoretical preparation to documentation of their work assignment progress, and so from the gaining of basic knowledge to practical execution of experiments and to their evaluation, personality traits such as independence, self-initiative and creativity are formed. So, only profits and no problems?

When a new land is discovered there are naturally obstacles to overcome, too, and questions to answer, such as: what methods are suitable for forming a single entity of high technical ability out of political motivation and maturity? What concrete criteria should be followed for the selection and schooling of working group leaders and advisors? What assignments can be reasonably given to the students?

Among other things, studies at the Academy of Pedagogical Science help here to find the correct answers. For that reason, our combine does not limit itself to the SRZ--that is only one form of the talent search and development. Certainly, conditions as good as those here in our enterprise are not everywhere. But shouldn't there be other possibilities in other locales to move in similar directions?

Work is being done in the Robotron combine and preparations are being made to continue the talent development particularly in professional training at the college level (for those with an "Abitur" [a type of college entrance exam). This is done in order to secure a continuous and well-directed training. Not the least of those measures taken to achieve that goal was the supplying of computer modules ("Computerkabinette").

Talent of Today--Inventors of Tomorrow

The scientific-technical talent of today is the body of inventors of tomorrow. To put them on the path and guide them to mastery of scientific-technical advances lies in our hands. With the increased performance ability of the combines and in particular with the massive provision of computer technology in the lower performance classes, there are multiple possibilities for the early shaping and promotion of talent.

The barricade of today, which the young will knock down for us, is the mastery of science and technology, because our social advance directly depends upon their ever-improving domination. We must always ask ourselves over and over again: how can we do it? Which ways and possibilities can we find?

I think that we--as well as the FDJ, the political youth organization--must bring out such a bearing and attitude in order to, as Erich Honecker said at the 12th Parliament, "carry the banner of the revolutionary achievements of our century over the crest of the Year 2000."

Combine, University Relationship

East Berlin JUNGE WELT in German 8 Apr 86 p 6

[Interview with Dr Hans-Heinrich Hoerhold, Dr Joachim Klee, and Steffi Sensfuss by JW reporter Karin Doerre; date and place not given: "Focal Point Cooperation: In Preparation for the 11th Party Congress of the SED; Common Goals of Carl Zeiss VEB (Jena) and the Friedrich Schiller University"]

[Text] JW spoke with the national award winning university lecturer Dr Hans-Heinrich Hoerhold (52), Science Director of Organic Polymer Chemistry at the Friedrich Schiller University of Jena and the possessor of over 80 patents. We also spoke with Dr Joachim Klee, Scientific Assistant (32), who has 25 patents, and Steffi Sensfuss (25), a graduate Chemist with six patents.

JW: When someone comes to visit you in the Department, they cannot escape the the feeling even at the door that they have entered a mysterious empire.

Hoerhold: We work on industrial aspects of special polymer chemistry. (Footnote 1) (Polymerization: the chemical bonding of small molecules, monomers, into a macromolecule, the polymer, by ordering multiple bonds or separations of ring-formed atomic bonds. Polymers consist exclusively of molecules of identical chain length. Each multi-molecular material represents a mix of various portions of single-polymer materials.)

For example, we are concerned with substitution of domestic raw materials for silver. This is being done for the film factory Wolfen and for specialty adhesives, which would enable Zeiss to bond optical components within only a minute.

Wolfen film goes out to about 80 countries in the world--and if we , or even Zeiss, could become independent of silver imports.... The production of field glasses has been increased seven-fold. It is logical that we need quicker answers in order to not appear old-fashioned, if I may say so. And finally, we are preoccupied with electrically conductive polymers for microelectronics. That is no secret, but these are completely new and great tasks with which we are already approaching the door to the year 2000.

Klee: And when one knows that, if he comprehends the greatness of this assignment, then he accepts any difficulty. That requires above all that I as

a scientist can answer: what is the purpose of my life and my research? Whom will my knowledge benefit? The program of the SED, the ideology of the working class, is for us a clear indicator for the answers to these....

JW: When something completely new is made, that results in a patent, correct?

Hoerhold: Yes, almost always, although for me it is not so important how many patents someone can get on the books. The usefulness of the patented article is more important. That also depends upon the partner in industry, upon the close scientific-technical cooperation. In this vein, I can't imagine having a creative work climate without the Zeiss combine. I will put it this way: the Zeiss employee initiative competitions for the 11th SED Party Congress are also ours.

JW: Why?

Hoerhold: The name Zeiss stands for quality on the world market. In 1985, over 90 percent of the products received the "Q" (Quality) rating--measured against the international standards by scientific-technical criteria. And when you begin with the fact that 40 percent of all research expenditures are with the Friedrich Schiller University, then deadlines and numerical details are brought in with that which place demands upon us. In the cooperative contract it is specifically outlined when some development has to be completed, and that extends to the essential new technologies, too.

JW: Doesn't the basic research, the hair-splitting and experimentation of a scientist, stand in conflict with the daily demand to develop practical solutions as quickly as possible?

Hoerhold: The dialectic of which Marx spoke when he said that contradictions do indeed cancel each other out, but they do change conditions for the other side, is not lifted for research. Therefore, we must do the one without ignoring the other. The complicated part is setting the goals of basic research so that from that research comes a greater wealth for the future scientific-technical potential of the combines, and at the same time makes an effective evaluation of the results possible. Setting the proper objectives is the risk which the university and combine bear in common, but that is also the point where our interests cross. We want to see patents used, and Zeiss wants new products.

JW: This is a new quality of research which also places great demands upon undergraduates and graduates alike. What are your observations?

Hoerhold: Exactly. Much too often, I hear in discussion that many things still do not function, that some facility or another is not available or, something that affects scientists, a technical journal is lacking. But graduates who leave our colleges and universities must be capable of recognizing needs of the distant future now, and must be able to deal with difficulties and problems. They must be creative, because they will constantly have to complete assignments under existing conditions. That is

why the question should not be: why can't we still do some things? It should be instead: how can we continually improve what we are doing, and how can we increase our possibilities?

I prefer to tell a student or colleague to take a break or occasionally go to the theater or go dancing instead of just always worrying about deadlines and obligations. I think it is completely proper for a graduate to ask: where am I going to live? If they only knew....

Kiee: When I was still a student, I could barely imagine what strategic considerations for industry were behind specifically directed basic research. Our branch of science has been immersed in the problem of special adhesives for 10 years now. For us, a research topic is completed only when the new technology is introduced, or when new items go into production. We are equally responsible as to whether or not Zeiss can quickly bring new binoculars out on the market.

Sensfuss: The FDJ students are also being drawn more and more into this process, whether that concerns the production of special chemicals (our research topic at the end of the sixth semester here in the laboratory), or the current organization of both our FDJ Youth Centers for contract research. This way, you definitely know that over at Zeiss or in the Wolfen film factory they are waiting for your results and you get that feeling of internal pressure. At the same time you get to learn how to work long and hard at the side of great researchers.

JW: Steffi, you are now Professor Hoerhold's teaching assistant. Do you stand in awe of him?

Sensfuss: Definitely, but the pounding heartbeat I felt as an undergraduate whenever he asked me a question is gone. Now, when I work alongside him, I know that he doesn't put himself up on a pedestal; he is considerate of everyone with whom he works. The work here is the most important thing that ties us together.

Hoerhold: The fact that almost all the young people here are very involved with their work and work very independently is due to the fact that they work with concrete, responsible assignments. I must add that this applies to students that were only average before their graduation. Those assignments are ones they can fulfill, because a young researcher needs success so that increased responsibility can be given to him with his increased abilities. For me that is one of the main reasons I like to speak out for an even closer cooperation between university theory and practice.

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MEDICAL, LEGISLATIVE MEASURES ON AIR POLLUTION

Bucharest PNEUMOFTIZIOLOGIA in Romanian Vol 35, No 1, Jan-Mar 86 pp 13-21

[Article by L.T. Ispas, Central Military Hospital, Bucharest: "Some Medical and Legislative Aspects Regarding Air Pollution"]

[Excerpts] Much evidence regarding air pollution's harmful role in people's state of health has been gathered in the last 2 and 1/2 decades. It has thus resulted that the polluting substances in the air and, in particular, the respiratory noxae present in certain workplaces can generate pulmonary, cardiovascular, digestive, renal, neurological, hematologic, and other diseases.

In our country, a series of legislative measures are particularly important in the complex fight against pollution. Thus, in order to protect the air, the Law on Environmental Protection provides: the obligatoriness of putting the economic and social facilities that can lower air quality in the case of technological defects only in the zones in which the consequences of the defects are minimal; the adoption of production technologies that do not pollute the air or, when this is not possible, the equipping of the installations, right from their startup, with devices to prevent air pollution; the improvement of the technological processes in enterprises to reduce the amount of pollutants; the recovery and utilization of the useful residual substances that, directly or indirectly, can pollute the air, with the unusable ones being retained and stored under conditions to protect the environment; and the utilization of systems and means of road, railroad, ship, and air transportation that do not cause air pollution or, when this is not possible, the equipping of the means of transportation, right from their startup, with devices to neutralize the polluting substances within the limits established by the competent bodies.

A series of measures to protect human settlements are established through these legal provisions and through the Law on the Systematization of the Territory and the Urban and Rural Localities. To this end, provision is made for coordinating, within the framework of territorial systematization, the measures to protect the environment in urban and rural localities through the sensible placement of industrial zones, of lines and systems of transportation, and of installations and repositories for waste and refuse.

To secure compliance with these provisions, the above-mentioned regulatory acts stipulate, in case of a violation of the legal provisions, sanctions with a fine or even with imprisonment.

The various directions for protecting the environment and for systematizing the localities and the sanctioning of noncompliance with these measures bring out, unequivocally, the special concern given by our party and state to the factors for securing the health of the population. For the workers in the health field, in general, and for those in the field of pneumophthisiology, in particular, these measures represent serious premises in the work of prevention, detection, and treatment of respiratory diseases.

This legal framework, which covers the entire population of the country, is supplemented by a series of regulatory acts that establish special conditions for certain activities and professions with regard to pensioning, pay, reduced worktime, extra rest leave, protective food, etc. The creation of working conditions that would prevent occupational illnesses, also including those of the respiratory system, is pursued through regulatory acts.

For example, Decree No 215/1977 on the Employment of Worker Personnel in Work Groups I, II, and III provides special conditions for those who perform activities that can lead to illnesses of the respiratory system; thus, employment in the first two work groups entails the reduction of the length of service and the age required for pensioning; in addition, in the case of the activities put in these two groups, the percentage of pay that is taken into calculation in setting the pension is higher. In these work groups there are included: miners and other categories of personnel who work underground, bricklayers, furnace liners who work with silicon bricks, glassmakers who do the fritting of glass by blowing with the mouth, painters on the double bottom of ships, and personnel who directly execute operations of cleaning industrial chimneys, smoke flues, channels at the pulp units, and refinery installations, inside oil cisterns, reservoirs, tanks, and pipelines. The decree also puts in the charge of the economic units the obligation to prepare programs of measures on the basis of which the causes that lead to the existence of unusual working conditions would be eliminated.

Council of Ministers Decision No 2,896 of 22 December 1966 also goes among the legislative measures meant to contribute to the prevention of illnesses of the respiratory system and, in case of illness, to the early detection and treatment of them. This decision institutes a mandatory system for the declaration of occupational diseases and institutes mandatory tasks concerning the investigation and establishment of the causes that led to the illness and tasks referring to the establishment of measures for the prevention of illness.

Referring just to the pathology of the respiratory system, it should be mentioned that HCM [Council of Ministers Decision] No 2,896/1966 provides as mandatory the declaration of the following diseases:

a) Simple or tuberculosis-associated pneumoconioses (pulmonary fibroses caused by mineral dust, such as: silicosis, asbestosis, other silicatoses, aluminosis, and mixed forms, like silicoanthracosis, silicosiderosis, and others);

b) Chronic respiratory illnesses caused by organic dust (byssinosis and chronic bronchitis);

c) Chronic respiratory illnesses caused by irritant toxic substances (irritation of the airways, pulmonary emphysema, and pulmonary fibrosis due to chronic bronchitis);

d) Bronchial asthma.

In the preamble to the Law on the Securing of the Health of the Population it says that "the prevention and combating of the causes of illness, the extension of the duration of man's activity and life, and the raising of vigorous generations constitute basic principles of the party and state's policy in the field of public health." In complete accord with these principles, in Article 2 of this law it is stipulated: "The securing of the health of the population is achieved in accordance with complex measures--economic, social, cultural, and health--integrated into the sole national plan for economic and social development. On this basis, the necessary conditions are created for the healthy physical and mental development of all citizens, the supporting of the process of raising the birth rate, maternity and child care, the strengthening of the family, the fulfillment of the requirements for hygiene and labor protection, the prevention of environmental pollution, and the intensification of the actions of health training and education. Along with the actions to preserve and improve the health of the population and to prevent illness, all the means are provided for treatment and restoration of health in case of illness, for the recovery of the ability to work, and for the extension of the duration of man's activity and life." The quite special concern for man's health is also concretized in providing the funds needed for carrying out the various actions to prevent and combat pollution. In order get an idea of the funds allocated by the state to the health field, we state that for 1985 alone the sum of 17,660.2 million lei was provided in the state budget.

Referring to the health policy promoted by our party and state, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu states in the report presented at the 13th party congress: "Health care will be improved further, with a special accent being put on prevention, on protection of the health of the people, and on growth in the birth rate, as an objective requirement for developing and maintaining the youthfulness of our socialist nation."

In the above, we referred to various legislative measures meant to contribute to the preservation of the health of the people in our country. By describing the legal framework for these actions, we wanted to point out the multitude and variety of the factors that must be included in order to reduce illnesses due to air pollution.

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